FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIO COMMENTS ON HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING

AU241956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "New Negotiations Between the Two Superpowers"]

[Text] News agencies report that a meeting took place yesterday in New York between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. The spokesman of the U.S. State Department, Fisher, announced that general principles in Soviet-American relations were examined at the meeting, as well as a number of other questions of an international nature. He added that the two ministers had agreed on the text of a general communique on the question of the deployment of nuclear weapons of the two superpowers in Europe. It was also announced that the talks between the heads of U.S. and Soviet diplomacy will be continued on Monday.

As expected, the Haig-Gromyko meeting was covered by a veil of secrecy, which is characteristic of the diplomatic practice of the two superpowers. But there is no secret in the fact that this meeting was part of the continuing negotiations between the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists, which have a common basis in their counterrevolutionary interests and their intention to divide and rule the world. The meeting was preceded by a loud clamor on the part of the Washington and Moscow propaganda apparatus, as well as by accusations and counteraccusations based on the notoriuos theory of the balance of forces between the superpowers. Facts, however, have once again shown that this theory serves both the White House and the Kremlin to intensify the arms race and preparations for war, to mislead the peoples and to consolidate the imperialist and social imperialist diktat over them.

It is significant that at their first meeting--as reported by the news agencies--Haig and Gromyko agreed with each other on the problem of the deployment of U.S. and Soviet missiles in Europe. This shows that the two superpowers, which are bitter rivals in their quest to establish hegemony in Europe and throughout the world, can still find a common language when it comes to hatching new plans and plots against the peoples and countries of the world, and to consolidating their domination in the respective spheres of U.S. and Soviet influence in Europe and elsewhere.

SOVIET EMISSARIES CONTINUE 'PRESSURE' ON POLAND

AU241814 Tirana ATA in English 1725 GMT 24 Sep 81

["The Soviet Social-Imperialists Continue Their Allround Pressures Over Poland; Emissaries of the Kremlin in Warsaw"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 24 Sep (ATA)--The Soviet Vice Premier Nikolay Baybakov went on an official visit to Poland recently. The top emissary of the Kremlin met with the premier Jaruzelski.

It is also reported that the premier and minister of defence of Poland, Jaruzelski received and had talks also with the Russian general, Gribkov, chief of the staff of the aggressive forces of the Warsaw Treaty.

Although in its report the Polish News Agency, PAP described as "friendly" the talks conducted on this occasion, the fact is that the Russian general discussed some problems which have to do with the strengthening of the military collaboration between the Soviet troops that are in that country and the Polish Army.

Even the presence of these emissaries of the social-imperialists in Warsaw is linked with the ever greater increase of the pressures and dictate of Moscow and Poland.

MEDITERRANEAN NATO GAMES TERMED 'ARMS BRANDISHING'

AU231812 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

["Arms Brandishing of Aggressive NATO Bloc in the Mediterranean"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 23 Sep (ATA)--The larger autumn maneuvers the aggressive NATO bloc organizes in its southern flank began in the Mediterranean. According to a communique by the general command of the joint forces of the "Atlantic Alliance," these military maneuvers in the Mediterranean aim at "Demonstrating the abilities of reinforcing the southern flank of NATO as well as the coordination of the ally forces in this sector." During these maneuvers, there will be conducted coordinated opeations of the armed forces of the participant countries, including sea transport, landing of amphibian ships, air maneuvers and land-air combined maneuvers.

This arms brandishing of the aggressive NATO bloc in the Mediterranean is a component part of the feverish and allround preparations of the U.S. imperialists to carry into effect their plans for world domination and hegemony contending with the other superpower, the social imperialist Soviet Union. Their major aim is that in order to realize these plans to engage everywhere even this aggressive bloc created and manipulated by them.

AWP HISTORY STRESSES UNITY OF PARTY PEOPLE

AU231646 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Sep 81 p 1-2

[Editorial: "A Strong and Sharp Political and Ideological Weapon (the Second Publication of the AWP's History"]

[Excerpts] The structure and content of the first volume are preserved intact in the second publication of the AWP's history, prepared by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies through a decision of the AWP Central Committee. It reflects the party's further activity up to 1980, to which three new chapters are devoted (no 7, 8 and 9).

The great events in the ideological, political, economic and organizational life of the party and country, the victories achieved by the Albanian people under the party's leadership in the 1966-1980 period (which are covered by the last three chapters of the AWP's history) and during the last 40 glorious years, testify to the results of our party's resolute and creative implementation of Marxism-Leninism, its transforming strength and its guiding light. They also testify to the inexhaustible energy of a people led by a revolutionary party, of the working class, and to their unconquerable stand in face of their class enemies, no matter how strong or savage, and also in face of all the inevitable difficulties and hindrances which are encountered on the revolution's road.

Consistently pursuing a correct revolutionary line which answers the masses' demands, the interests of the nation's rapid and secure progress in building socialism and the preservation of national independence has resulted in strengthening the unity of the people with the party.

This steel unity has been manifested not only in the elections for the People's Assembly or the people's councils, in which almost 100 percent of voters participated and voted for the democratic front candidates; that is, for the party's line and socialism. This unity has also been manifested in popular discussion of the directives for the party's congresses and 5-year plans. The workers have fully supported those directives in their discussions and have simultaneously greatly contributed to these through their valuable proposals and observations.

Special proof of this unity has been the great popular discussion of the new Albanian state socialist constitution. Some 1.5 million people took part in this discussion; that is, all the nation's adult population. Some 300,000 spoke about particular subjects in the draft constitution. The popular masses unanimously approved its contents; that is, they approved the general party line.

Another great proof of the party-people unity has been the masses' unanimous support for the party's revolutionary foreign policy. The popular masses have not only supported this policy, but have also taken an active part, under the party's leadership, in the struggle to unmask the aggressive and expansionist policy and activity of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet and Chinese social imperialists and other imperialists; and also to unmask the various trends of modern revisionism. They have unreservedly supported the party's correct Marxist-Leninist stand toward events in Kosovo; they have unanimously denounced the great Serb's policy and activity of repression and genocide against the Albanians in Yugoslavia; and they have supported the Kosovars efforts to win their national, political and social rights within the Yugoslav Federation.

Unity with the party has also been manifested with unusual strength on special occasions such as the difficult situation created when Chinese credits were cut--the whole people answered the party's appeal and rose to their feet to fulfill all the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan; or on the occasion of the April 1979 earthquake in the northern districts, when all the country's districts, as a single body, went to aid the injured population and implemented the decision of the AWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to completely reconstruct the area after the earthquake in 5-6 months without any foreign aid.

The second volume of the AWP's history, completed with reflections on its revolutionary activity in the period 1966-1980 and with the party's important theoretical generalizations in this period, will contribute even further, as Comrade Enver has said, "as a sharp and strong ideological and political weapon to the revolutionary cultivation of communists, the working class and all the people, and to solving the current large problems."

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISES INCREASE OUTPUT, EXPORT

AU241812 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

["Production of Electric Power and Its Export Overfulfilled"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 24 Sep (ATA)--The working people of the electric power enterprises of Albania fulfilled by 108 per cent the plan of total industrial production for the January-August period, while the labour productivity by 109.6 per cent. Likewise, during this period the export of electric power was fulfilled by 138 per cent. The working collectives of the "Light of the Party" hydropower station in Fierza, those of the Vau I Dejes, of Bistrica, the heat power station of Fier district, etc, were distinguished for having overfulfilled the tasks of the production of electric power.

The working people of the energy system are striving to overfulfill the annual production by 700 million kwh electric power and they will also overfulfill the plan of export.

BRIEFS

DISTRICT COMMEMORATION MEETING--The 38th anniversary of the formation of two partisan units was celebrated in Kukes District on 13 September. A meeting was held in which various workers, cooperativists, expartisans, martyrs' families, soldiers, young people and others took part. Also present were Pali Miska, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and district party and state cadres. Comrade Pali Miska greeted the meeting on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, Council of Ministers, General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and Comrade Enver Hoxha. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 81 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON SITUATION IN POLAND

AU241941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] According to the BTA correspondent in Warsaw, the unleashed counterrevolutionary forces from the Solidarity leadership extremist forces are organizing meetings in many plants, at which provocative demands to remove the socialist regime are being voiced. In Poland, slogans and appeals of antisocialist and anti-Soviet content are being disseminated. This well-directed campaign is needed by the Solidarity leaders just now, before the second stage of their congress, so that they can use the stituation to implement thier old plans of finally turning the trade union into a counterrevolutionary orgnization.

Jacek Kuron, one of the Solidarity ideologists, does not even deem it necessary to conceal his intentions. In one of the last issues of the antisocialist newspaper KULTURA, published in Paris, he overtly declares that there is no political government in Poland, and that it is high time to create a committee on national salvation which will undertake the country's leadership. He even allocates the participation of the various anticommunist groups in this committee, naturally preserving the leading positions for his collaborators from KOR [Social Self Defense Committee], the extremists of Solidarity and the representatives of other counterrevolutionary organizations.

At a meeting of workers at the Katowice Voivodship, Andreij Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, provocatively declared that the 12th hour of Poland's socialist regime has struck. How do these "saviors" intend to exercise the governmental prerogatives? The response to this question was provided by the other deputy chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Committee, Bogdan Lis. At a meeting of the Solidarity organization in Krakow, he said: "We must hang the communists."

The concessions to the counterrevolutionaries made for more than a year have increased their appetite for taking over the government. Appeals calling for allowing Solidarity to develop in the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the prosecutor's office and the courts are more and more frequently being heard. In many regions of Poland there has almost been bloodshed, as when the kulaks tried to plunder the land of the cooperative farms. The rural Solidarity appealed to the peasants not to pay the land tax and not to deliver produce to the state.

The number of party organizations and plants which call upon the PZPR Central Committee and the government to take urgent measures against the united forces of reaction, which want to grab the government and push the Polish people in the chaos of fratricidal civil war, is constantly increasing. They demand a decisive attack on all fronts and a struggle using all means against the forces of the counterrevolution.

There is no time to waste. This is the opinion of the real Polish communists, the working people and the honest Polish patriots. They demand the prevention of the designs of the class enemy, and inflicting a decisive blow against him.

PETUR MLADENOV MEETS COUNTERPARTS AT UNGA

23 Sep: Genscher, Haq

AU231903 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (BTA)--At the United Nations the Bulgarian minister of foreign affiars, Mr Petur Mladenov, met Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The two ministers made a detailed survey of the relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany and of the implementation of the accords achieved during the exchanged summits.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Genscher confirmed that the contacts between the two countries are developing positively, especially in the sphere of the scientific and technological cooperation and in other spheres of mutual interest. Views were also exchanged related to their further expansion and development.

Discussing some international issues, the two ministers expressed the unanimous view that as soon as possible negotiations must begin on the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe and expressed the hope that such negotiations will not only start but that they will end successfully.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov met the minister of foreign affairs of Bangladesh, Mr Mohammad Shamsul Haq. A mutual wish was expressed for furthering the relations between the two countries on a wider and mutually advantageous basis.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Shamsul Haq expressed the conviction that the establishment of peace and stability in southeastern and southern Asia will contribute to the easing of the existing international tension.

Cheysson, Dost 24 Sep

AU241058 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Report by BTA New York correspondent]

[Text] New York, 24 Sep--Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister and head of the Bulgarian delegation at the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, met here Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs of France. The two ministers expressed hopes that the will of the people to start negotiations on disarmament as soon as possible will be realized and will lead to removing the threat of war and of a nuclear catastrophe. Mr Mladenov and Mr Cheysson assessed positively bilateral relations, stating along with this that there are many possibilities for their development and expansion. Concrete measures for activation of Bulgaro-French ties in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres have been outlined.

Minister Petur Mladenov had cordial and friendly talks with his Afghan colleague Shah Mohammad Dost. The Afghan foreign minister informed Mr Mladenov of the situation in his country, of the establishment of the United People's Front for rallying all patriotic forces in Afghanistan. Minister Dost also noted that the Afghan revolution is winning more and more supporters in an increasing number of countries which are backing it.

Readiness was expressed at the meeting for a further development of the relations of cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER GOMA CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Farmers 24 Sep

AU241040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The visit of Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the government of the People's Republic of the Congo, to Varna continues. Accompanied by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, they and their delegations today visited the farmers of the Georgi Petleshev agro-industrial complex in the Aksakovo Village.

Returns to Sofia 24 Sep

AU241808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] On 24 September Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister and head of the government of the People's Republic of the Congo, who visited Varna Okrug, departed for Sofia. During the day they visited the Aksakovo Village agro-industrial complex and were briefed on the activity of the scientific-production wine plant.

FILIPOV RECEIVED AUSTRIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

AU250716 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0700 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov today received Karl Lausecker, Austrian minister of transportation. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and Berta Braun, Austrian ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

PAPAZOV RECEIVED AWARD FROM USSR PRESIDIUM

AU241803 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Today at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, Nikita Tolubeyev, the USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, awarded Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship and chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological Progress, with the friendship among nations award. This high distinction has been bestowed upon Nacho Papzaov by a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on his great contribution to developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples, and on his 60th birthday.

'INTERCOSMOS BULGARIA 1,300' RELAYS INITIAL DATA

AU221421 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Sep (BTA)--The observatory in the town Stara Zagora has received the first information from the "Proton-1" spectrometer, assembled aboard the Bulgaro-Soviet research satellite "Intercosmos Bulgaria 1300".

This instrument has been designed by a team of the observatory under Mitko Ogoshev. It is designed to gauge the density of the streams of protons charged with energy from 50 kiloelectron volts to one megaelectron volts. The sensor, protruding into open space, has a magnetic system built in it to divert the electrons from the basic proton flow. "Proton-One" is built with highly sensitive semi-conductor detectors of Bulgarian make.

Aboard the satellite are two more original apparatuses invented by the Stara Zagora physicists--the "Proton-One" spectrometer and the "EMO-5" experimental scanning electrophotometer. The first of these measures the optic emissions into the ultraviolet part of the spectre. Its feeding optics is a concave ultraviolet mirror telescope, and the basic disperson element--a holographic concave grid. The scanning of the spectre is carried out with the aid of a precise small size mechanism actuated by a step microengine. The other apparatuses solves two tasks, to gauge the intensity of optic emissions and their distribution in space around the orbit. For the first time "EMO" (but in a much simplified version) flew in space in 1978 during the Bulgaro-Indian space experiment with the "Centaur-2" rockets.

GRISHA FILIPOV GREETS BELIZE ON INDEPENDENCE

AU221955 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Sep (BTA)--Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a greetings telegram to Mr George Price, prime minister of Belize on the occasion of the proclamation of that country's independence.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to the principles of self determination and of peaceful, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples, states that it recognizes Belize as an independent and sovereign state and expresses its readiness to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries, reads the telegram in part.

BOZHINOV DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC POLICIES

Meets With Journalists

AU231059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the representatives of the mass information media at the Park Hotel Moskva in Sofia today. Certain issues connected with the socioeconomic policy of the party following the 12th BCP Congress were discussed. The meeting was opened and chaired by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union.

More on Meeting

AU231541 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep (BTA)--Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, spoke at a press conference here today on some questions of economy, the techno-scientific and social policy of the BCP in the light of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He underlined that in the current five-year period (1981-1985) the major socio-economic task set by the 12th BCP Congress is a further improving of the living standard of the people on the basis of general intensification of the economy. In this connection Mr Todor Bozhinov said that the growth of labor productivity rates is planned to considerably outstrip in the future the growth of the national revenue rates. The speaker stressed the necessity for Bulgaria to develop in the years to come a maximum independent raw material and energy base under the conditions of the world energy and raw material crisis, allowing for the fact that this country has considerable deposits of low-calorie coal and low metal content ores. Mr Todor Bozhinov emphasized further that Bulgaria is the only state in the world meeting 40 per cent of her energy needs on the basis of coal with unprecedentedly low calorie content. He added that there is a similar situation in the production fo non-ferrous metals, especially of copper, where special Bulgarian technologies, already patented, have been introduced.

Mr Bozhinov stressed that in the future special attention will be paid to the cost-conscious use of raw and other materials, to human resources, to mechanization and automation of the production process, to the translation of leading know-how in the various branches and of the working team organization of work in agriculture and industry. Mr Todor Bozhinov pointed out that new working teams will be formed in agriculture on the basis of the new universal equipment usable for a wide range of operations and not, as formerly, on the basis of growing this or that crop.

Touching on the problems of techno-scientific policy of the BCP, Mr Bozhinov noted that in the current five-year period serious structural changes will be made in economy, conditioned by the techno-scientific revolution in the world. According to him, some new in principle branch-industries will be developed.

Dwelling on the BCP social policy in the 1981-1985 period, Mr Todor Bozhinov said that by the end of the current five-year period the average annual pay will have reached 2500 leva, or by 25 per cent more than in the last year of the former five-year period.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER MONUMENT UNVEILED 22 SEPTEMBER

Leaders Address Ceremony

AU221642 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 22 September begins a live relay of the festive ceremony in Sofia on unveiling the monument to the unknown soldier. The announcer reports that "party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov are participating in the ceremony."

At 1510 GMT the announcer reports that the ceremony will be chaired by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary. Aleksandrov then opens the ceremony, speaking on the significance of the event, and at 1515 GMT gives the floor to Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

In his speech, Dzhurov describes the patriotism of the Bulgarian soldiers "who have fallen for the freedom of the motherland, and who will forever remain alive in the memory of the people." Dzhurov mentions the various wars in which the Bulgarian people have participated, starting with the historic period of the ancient Bulgarian czars and finishing with the struggle against "fascism and capitalism". He glorifies the "spirit of the Bulgarian soldier" ready to fight till the last drop of their blood, and the "freedom-loving Bulgarian people, who never bow down to oppressors and aggressors."

Further on, Dzhurov describes the significance of the monument to the unknown soldier and relates it to the "combat Bulgarian-Soviet friendship", and the patriotism of the Bulgarian people. He describes the monument as "a testimony to the heroism of the Bulgarian citizens."

Dzhurov relates "the heroism of the fallen heroes" to the "socialist achievements of the Bulgarian people, which are a continuation of the heroism of the fallen soldiers." The role of the BCP as the "universally, recognized leader of the people" is repeatedly pointed out. In this context Dzhurov stresses the importance of the party April line as well as the importance of implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

At 1526 GMT Dzhurov begins to describe the "peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria", which juxtaposes "aggression with its peaceful policy in the Balkans." He stresses "the readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army, together with the other socialist armies led by the Soviet Army, to defend world peace and socialism." Dzhurov also points out "the loyalty of the Bulgarian People's Army to peace and socialism." No specific current events are mentioned by Dzhurov, and there is no reference to Poland.

Dzhurov completes his speech at 1530 GMT by greeting the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the memory of the fallen soldiers.

The announcer then asks for one minute of silence in honor of the fallen soldiers, after which the Bulgarian national anthem is played by a military band. Gun salvoes can be heard in the background.

At 1535 GMT officers of the Bulgarian People's Army begin to place the bones of dead soldiers, "as well as earth soaked by the holy Bulgarian blood" in the grave. The announcer describes the structure of the monument.

At 1538 GMT Chudomir Aleksandrov asks Todor Zhivkov to unveil the monument and "light the flame of glory." The announcer reports that "Comrade Zhivkov is being assisted by Army General Dzhurov, who is holding the torch."

At 1541 GMT Todor Zhivkov begins his speech by addressing the participants as "comrades, brothers and sisters, compatriots." Zhivkov describes the significance of the monument and the importance "of the heroism of those who sacrificed their lives for the Bulgarian motherland." He expresses hope that the monument to the unknown soldier "will be a source of creativity and enthusiasm for the Bulgarian people." At 1544 GMT he completes his short speech by "paying respect to the holy altar of mother Bulgaria."

At 1545 GMT the announcer says that wreaths will be placed at the monument by the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the BCP Sofia City Committee, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Komsomol, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The live relay ends at 1547 GMT.

Leaders Listed

AU221855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpt] In Sofia, today the monument to the unknown soldier was unveiled. This is a historic monument, which will always store the bones of those who fell for Bulgaria's freedom. The ceremony was attended by comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; leaders of mass political organizations and veterans of our people's revolutionary battles.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ITALY--Sofia, 18 Sep (BTA)--The second session of the Bulgaro-Italian light industry working group concluded its sittings here today. The signed protocol provides for the establishment of contacts between Bulgarian foreign trade centres and economic associations and Italian firms. A joint society "Mladost-Cisisc" will be set up with a representation office in Sofia. The society will deal with the manufacture of children's toys and sporting clothes and clothes for young people. The "Italmachina Platz" firm will deliver technological lines for the manufacture of calf-length boots, children's and ladies' shoes. The Sofia footwear plant of "Ninth of September" will be equipped with a new Italian technology. Machines for the textile and the knitwear industry will be purchased from the Italian firms of "Comet", "Rimoldi", "Reggiani", and "Eni". A rise in the exports of ready-to-wear clothes for Italy is soon expected. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 18 Sep 81 AU]

BRIGADES ANNIVERSARY--Thousands of Bulgarian youths and working people gathered on the territory of the Maritsa-East electric power station today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the voluntary brigades movement in Bulgaria. The festive meeting was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. He was one of the first organizers of the brigade movement in Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by party functionaries, local leaders, Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, and Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Kimsomol Central Committee who addressed the meeting. Guests from youth organizations of fraternal socialist countries are also attending. Pencho Kubadinski greeted the young people on behalf of the party leadership and Todor Zhivkov personally. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 81 AU]

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD250520 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovakia Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Thursday Soviet Ambassador Aleksander Botvin. In a cordial and friendly dialogue, they discussed several items of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic sphere.

HUSAK MEETS WITH ENVOY TO USSR LOVETINSKY

LD250238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Today in Prague Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Czechoslovak Ambassador to the USSR Cestmir Lovetinsky. They discussed certain topical questions pertaining to Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

TVORBA VIEWS MEANING OF POLES' 'NATIONAL UNITY'

AU241302 Prague TVORBA in Czech No 37, 16 Sep 81, p 10

[Article by Karel Pomaizl: "On National Unity"]

[Excerpts] Rightwing opportunists have been raising a hue and cry: "Let us not break national unity!"--"Let us unite--after all, we are all Czechs (1968 in our country), Poles (today in Poland)!"

Misusing the traditions of our people's recent liberation struggle and exploiting the vestiges of bourgeois nationalism [at the end of the sixties], rightwingers and the enemies of socialism concentrated the call for "national unity" not only against real socialism in our country, but also, and above all, against socialism elsewhere, against the other socialist countries and mainly against the mainstay of world socialism, the USSR. The opposition of the CPSU and other communist parties faithful to Marxism-Leninism and internationalism to the gradual destruction of socialism in our country was nationalistically passed off as a threat to the nation and the country. With the aid of the interpretation of imperialism presented from a non-class viewpoint, characteristics of true monopolist-capitalist imperialism were ascribed to socialism and the socialist countries. The real imperialist enemies of our nations and socialism were passed off as friends of ours with nothing dearer to their hearts than saving "real socialism" in our country. Nationalist demagoguery, as always, was helping to disguise the class essence of the matter, distort values, evoke people's anger and turn it against their real interests and to the benefit of domestic and foreign exploiters.

It is sad and disconcerting to watch a repetition of this infamous game with the working people in Poland. The thing that surprises most is that even after such clear experiences from the recent past, many Polish communists often do not oppose this demagoguery, but retreat before it and even support it. There is an intense struggle going on in Poland for the very existence or eradication of socialism. Antisocialist forces are appearing ever more openly; they are very strong. They rely on the petty bourgeois countryside, on the backward Polish farmer. Today they can even seek the support of bourgeois elements which have come into being as a consequence of the incorrect policy in the past. The petty bourgeois speculation that has spread as a result of the mess in the Polish economy and which in the constantly deteriorating economic situation threatens to completely disrupt Poland provides fertile soil for the antisocialist forces in Poland. The Church, a great antisocialist force in Poland, maintains its influence thanks to the past as well as to the surviving backwardness especially in the Polish countryside. A great part of the Polish working people are first generation workers, connected with the countryside, who have not yet rid themselves of the petty bourgeois way of thinking.

The young generation is disoriented by the incorrectness and inconsistency of the past, and by the indecisiveness, defensiveness and passiveness of the present policy on the one hand and the ferocious antisocialist demagoguery on the other. The bourgeois and petty bourgeois influence among the Polish intelligentsia is huge. The neglect of the class Marx-Leninist and internationalist education is having a negative effect not only among the broad masses, but even within the party. The Polish reaction has connections abroad through numerous channels. In Poland, there is still a strong tradition of anti-Russianism from the czarist time, which the reactionary Polish [pre-1939] old guard forces have largely succeeded in transforming into anti-Sovietism and antisocialism in general.

It is an immensely complex and dangerous situation. One must not in the least ignore the difficulty of the problems facing the PZPR as a consequence. It is understandable that the Polish comrades, surprised by the speed of developments, need a certain time for analysis, for drawing up their policy directions, for a breathing space. One can and must understand that they have to maneuver or accede to certain compromises. What is less understandable is that they are making concessions even where they do not have to or where they should not, that they accede to compromises that are not advantageous for them, but for the enemies of socialism. Even less understandable is the fact that they pretend to pass off these compromises as their successes. It seems as if they still have not recognized where the danger lies, as if they are still underestimating this danger. In certain things they are playing directly into the hands of the enemies of socialism.

This is also the case when it comes to the issue of so-called "national unity." The enemies of socialism in Poland are calling for an anticommunist "national unity." They are orienting it ever more distinctly and openly against the USSR. Instead of exposing this rude and dangerous demagoguery and interpreting things in terms of a class conflict, even the Polish comrades are calling for "national unity" in the interest of "averting national tragedy." They are reassured when the antisocialist forces, realizing that by rushing things they could lose everything, ease off, only to start up again tomorrow and more cleverly, toward their unchanged goal--toward the defeat of socialism in Poland. The Polish comrades do not know how to show the Polish people that this social reversal would be a catastrophe for Poland--although the country's most recent history provides a wealth of material for them to do so. When they speak about a possible "national catastrophe" or a "national tragedy" in a situation where Western radios are flooding Poland with incitement about the "Soviet threat," they are, either knowingly or not, supporting anti-Soviet feelings among the masses. And if as well they talk about the need for "national unity," and appeal to "Solidarity" and the Church for it, if they express satisfaction about the "patriotic conscience" or "patriotic responsibility" of these circles, then they are supporting the demagoguery of a false "national unity" of all Poles.

They are disguising the tasks of the class struggle in Poland, distracting from it, drawing attention to an alleged danger on the part of the USSR and the other socialist countries. They are playing into the hands of the false and dangerous "unity of Poles at home and abroad," that is, unity with reactionary Polish emigrees. They are supporting the transformation of socialist friends into enemies, and of genuine imperialist enemies of People's Poland into friends.

Such "supraclass," "classless," "national unity," which is lacking in principles and which consists of communists and noncommunist elements of "Solidarity" and the Church, cannot lead Poland out of the crisis. It is just another dangerous concession to the enemy; it means joining his platform, the platform of nationalism, which is favorable for him, favorable for the restoration of capitalism. On the basis of this false unity, the Polish reaction is already "shooting down" involved Marxist-Leninist and internationalist cadres and pushing into posts "real Poles," that is, nationalists and rightwingers. Next to the stick of terror, the Polish reaction also employs the carrot of "national reconciliation"--again with the aim of "shooting down" the advocates of class struggle and internationalism, and pushing through functionaries. If the Polish comrades have any illusions about the "conciliatoriness" of rightwingers, then that is even worse for the case of socialism in Poland.

If today someone often argues from the Polish side, saying that all this is necessary in view of the backward masses, then this is a wrong argument. These arguments have also been employed in the past--and today we see the consequences. Yes, contact with the masses cannot be lost, cannot be broken off in a sectarian manner [sektarsky prervat]. But contact with the masses does not mean succumbing to their backward and incorrect notions. Drawing closer to the masses has a purpose only when it serves to gradually guide them out of their error and bring them onto the correct path. This cannot be accomplished with false arguments and false, incorrect slogans, however; and such a false slogan at present, when an intense class struggle is going on in the nation, is also the slogan of "national unity."

In Poland today--if we have in mind the preservation and genuine revival of socialism, which is in Poland's most intrinsic national interest--any sort of national unity cannot be involved, but instead unity of the working people, oriented toward maintaining, reviving and strengthening socialism and toward defeating antisocialist forces. There cannot be unity with exploiters and their proponents, but unity against them. Also, there cannot be only "physical" unity of the working people, if that unity is based on backward and incorrect ideas and prejudices. The founders of Marxism already distinguished between a "class about oneself" and a "class for oneself." As long as the working people are not aware of their real interests, they can be misused for the goals of exploiters and oppression. Referring to the "voice of the working people," manipulated by hostile demagoguery against their own interests, is the favorite trick of bourgeois democrats, enemies of genuine democracy for the working people. Because even a justified national unity in Poland today can be solely a class unity; that is, unity serving the genuine class interests of the working people. It cannot and must not be aimed against the working people of other nations, and especially not against other socialist countries. On the contrary, what is really national is what serves the working people; because before and above the national unity one has to put class [unity], and because the really profound class interests of the working people are not narrowly national, but in essence identical with all nations. By far of the greatest importance--also for the Polish working people--before solely national unity, is unity with the socialist countries, the real friends. The freedom and prosperity of the Polish nation in the current historical conditions are possible only in firm unity with the other socialist countries.

Errors can occur under socialism. But their rectification cannot be sought in a return to capitalism, but only in a more consistent assertion of socialism. The past hundreds of years of Poland's bondage, the backwardness of the pre-1939 [sanacni] Poland, its bankruptcy and the danger of physical liquidation of the Polish nation--these were not just errors, but organic, ineradicable defects of an exploitative social order and its inevitable accompanying phenomena. Socialists, despite the errors and mistakes which occurred, elevated Poland to the rank of the developed countries. Socialism has the strength to overcome its errors.

Like our rightwingers in 1968, the present-day Polish rightwingers are also hollering about "interference," about "enmity toward Poland" if the other socialist countries criticize them. But rightwingers and reactionaries do not represent Poland and its real interests. On the contrary, for Poland, and not only as a socialist state but also for the Polish nation, they are the greatest danger. Our attacks on Polish reaction are not attacks on Poland and the Polish nation. On the contrary, they are comradely international aid by genuine friends, concerned about the danger threatening Poland and the Polish nation from the side of domestic and foreign reaction, which would obviously like to divert attention from the class substance of the ongoing struggle in Poland, and to nationalistically present it as a "national" struggle. Communists not only abroad but also in Poland should not be helping reaction in this dangerous and false demagoguery. On the contrary, they should smash it and help the Polish people find themselves and comprehend their real, in essence, class interests.

TRIBUNA CRITICIZES POLISH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

AU231850 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech, issue No 37, 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 3

[First installment of Karel Horak article: "On the Development of the Situation in the Polish People's Republic: In the Service of Counterrevolution"]

[Excerpts] At the end of August and beginning of September last year, agreements were signed in Jastrzebie between representatives of the Government of the Polish People's Republic and representatives of the strike committees in Gdansk which are being described as some sort of social treaty. They had the nature of bilateral obligations. The government bound itself to fulfill economic and social demands, and express its approval of the founding of so-called independent trade unions. The strike committees pledged to restore a normal work rhythm in production, to raise labor productivity, and to ensure that the "independent" trade unions will respect the principles anchored in the Polish Constitution and will not act as a political opposition party.

But the actual developments in the past 12 months have shown that the concessions made by the government and party last August have failed to produce a calming of the social situation and a production increase, but rather have turned against socialism. The antisocialist forces, united in the Committee for Political and Social Self-Defense (KOR), which had prepared for an open opposition to socialism for several years already, skillfully exploited the mistakes committed in socialist construction, as well as the fact that the party leadership underrated the emerging crisis and its indecisiveness and efforts to solve the situation by means of concessions and compromises to a frontal attack, in order to implement their counterrevolutionary plans.

The so-called "Solidarity" entered the country's political life--an independent trade union organization by name and statutes, but in reality a tool and assault force of those forces striving to reverse the power relationship in the Polish People's Republic. Negation and demagoguery became the credo of its activity and policy, the negation of all the results and revolutionary gains achieved by the working people of the Polish People's Republic in the past decades in building socialism, as well as of whatever has a socialist content and character. According to "Solidarity" nothing positive can be found in Poland's development in the postwar period. And naturally, the main mistake has been the building of socialism itself. And this campaign, which is being actively supported by the Catholic Church and the Western imperialist quarters, is being accompanied with the rudest demagoguery by means of which "Solidarity" and the antisocialist forces that stood by its cradle are concealing their actual aims and are still holding influence over a considerable section of the working people.

A Political Opposition Force

The outcome of the 1-year activity of "Solidarity," which unabashedly presents itself as the first really free and democratic organization in the history of the Polish People's Republic, is a constant deepening and exacerbation of the social and economic crisis, a substantial deterioration of the working peoples' living standard and an immediate threat to the foundations of the socialist societal system in Poland. Whether the rank-and-file members of "Solidarity" realize it or not, it is on their backs that the counterrevolution is reaching for power.

In its activity, "Solidarity" proceeds from the fact that it alone has the inalienable right to level demands, present ultimatums, define ways of action and even decide on the content of laws; and that the party leadership, government and Sejm must immediately carry out what "Solidarity" decides and wishes. And if in the view of its leaders the government's concessions are insufficient, or if the government opposes some demands, "Solidarity" immediately sets in motion a merry-go-round of hue and cry about failure to fulfill the agreements or about their violation, and the "strike pistol" is drawn right away.

Under the threat of this "strike pistol"--formally, by seemingly lawful methods--"Solidarity" strives to capture one power position after another. Is not all this an opposition policy, an antisocialist activity, a wrecking of the socialist societal system with the objective of taking over power?

The Struggle for Power

Whereas in the early period "Solidarity" rather carefully concealed its real objectives, recently its representatives have more and more frequently stated their real concerns. For example, in a discussion on 31 August 1981 at the Hybrydy debating club in Warsaw, Z. Bujak, chairman of the Mazowsze "Solidarity" and member of the Presidium of its national leadership, stated quite openly that it is now important to deprive the leadership of the last few enclaves left to it: the information media and the economy. This will be a "life and death struggle," because "Solidarity" will no longer strike for social issues. He also pointed out that "new political movements and parties must inevitably emerge" on the basis of association, and that it was hence necessary to acquaint the people with "the prewar traditions of the workers' movement and the political parties of that time, so people know what they should ask for when the PZPR's monopoly is broken." As far as the most immediate tasks of "Solidarity" are concerned, Z. Bujak listed the struggle for self-management, victory in the elections to the national committees and a frontal attack on the judiciary.

"Solidarity's" orientation toward seizing power was also affirmed by L. Walesa, who in an interview for the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE, in which he assessed the situation in the Polish People's Republic, stated that: "Things have now reached such a stage that the authorities are losing the support of society."

This situation compels us to ourselves assume responsibility for the country's destiny. The speeches by "Solidarity" leaders on Polish Television on 1 September 1981 confirmed that this was not an accidental statement but a well-considered and purposefully implemented program. L. Walesa and others again displayed there how they fancied further developments in the Polish People's Republic. "The leadership does not wish and is unable to introduce reforms that run counter to its interests (that is, the interests of socialism--KH). This is why 'Solidarity' and society can no longer wait and must take destiny into their own hands by means of self-managements, and of democratically elected national councils." Z. Bujak stated, about what sort of self-management this should be: "With respect to the entire program for building society on the basis of self-management and democratically elected national councils (this is the program endorsed by 'Solidarity'--K.H.), Marin Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, directly stated in his contribution to the debate at the recent party Central Committee session that the principle of party-appointed staffs cannot be abandoned, and that this fundamental attribute of power must remain in the hands of the PZPR."

As a popular idiom says--the cat is out of the bag! Self-management, democratization, "freely" elected national councils-- but without the party's leading role! Such is to be the outcome of the process of revival according to the plans of "Solidarity" and of the antisocialist forces.

The "Solidarity" leaders are no longer content with their own central weekly, with several regional periodicals and hundreds of various bulletins, and not with the abundant information that the press, radio and television carry about "Solidarity." They want to have their own editorial offices, subordinated to and controlled by nobody, which according to their requirements would spread demagoguery, slander socialism and denigrate the party and the socialist state. And they threaten with strikes in radio and television unless this demand is complied with. Concurrently, they are waging a sharp campaign against the party leadership and government demands that the workers of socialist mass communications media fulfill their basic obligation; that is, to defend socialism and struggle against the splitting activities of its enemies.

K. Modzelewski stated at a press conference during the Gdansk "Solidarity" congress that "if these impermissible pressures on journalists should continue, 'Solidarity' would protest among other things by means of calling for a week without press; that is, with a printers' strike.

The struggle for the news media, for their control, is--regardless of how much the "Solidarity" leaders may deny it--a struggle for power. The history of revolutions and counterrevolutions bears this out in full.

What Is Hidden Behind the "Workers' Self-Management"

"Solidarity's" plan for setting up so-called workers' self-management in the enterprises and its arbitrary organizing of a movement to implement this plan are in full accord with "Solidarity's" power ambitions. Their essence is to abolish social ownership of the means of production, and to thus deprive the state of its economic basis. According to "Solidarity," the so-called workers' self-management should obtain all powers to manage the enterprise, including the appointment of directors, and the state should not interfere in its management at all. And not only that, the enterprises should pass from social state ownership into ownership by the workers collective; that is, group ownership, which would subsequently legitimately turn into an ownership of a capitalist type.

A change in the ownership of enterprises from social to group property, and achieving control over the economy by means of so-called self-management, would significantly consolidate the political positions of "Solidarity" and would ultimately open up for antisocialist forces the road to power and to change in the social system. This is also well known to the strategists of the Polish counterrevolution. For example, KOR representative J. Kuron, maintains that self-management (as viewed by "Solidarity"--KH) will by necessity lead to the establishment of a coalition government in Poland and hence to parliamentary elections. According to J. Rulewski, full political self-management by means of representative organs, including the Sejm and national councils, will be the outcome of economic self-management.

In this context, there is no harm in recalling the experience of our party from the crisis-ridden years 1968-69. The enemies of socialism in the CSSR also regarded the elimination of social ownership, the setting up of group ownership of the means of production, the abolishment of state control over the economy means of the plan as well as the restoration of market relations as inseparable component parts of the efforts to overthrow socialism in Czechoslovakia. A.J. Liehm, one of the rightist representatives, stated this quite frankly on 10 August 1978 over Radio Free Europe.

In Czechoslovakia it was intended to change the socialist system into a capitalist one by means of an expropriation of the state. Nor is it otherwise in the Polish People's Republic today. According to "Solidarity's" concept the so-called workers' self-management is nothing but that expropriation of the state for which the rightwing strove in the CSSR. The pluralism of ownership is to become the basis of a pluralist political system.

Developments in the Polish People's Republic in the past 12 months have confirmed the well-known Leninist truism that there are no "independent and free" forces or organizations in the social conflict between socialism and capitalism. The slogan "independence" is only that camouflage by which the enemies of socialism hide their real aims and objectives in order to deceive the working people. And these enemies always aim only at disturbing and eliminating the socialist system.

Developments in the Polish People's Republic fully confirm the experience of the international communist movement that it is impossible to fight the enemies of socialism with concessions and compromises, but only by means of clear-cut Marxist-Leninist class positions and a resolute, uncompromising action of all forces loyal to socialism.

PZPR SECRETARY BARCIKOWSKI MEETS IUS CHAIRMAN

LD242132 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (CETEKA)--Politburo member and secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski received here yesterday chairman of the International Union of Students (IUS) Miroslav Stepan.

The IUS representative, who is on a two-day visit to Poland at the invitation of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP), informed Kazimierz Barcikowski of IUS activity in the present sharpened international situation, and of the statement issued by the IUS Secretariat yesterday in connection with provocative plans for the founding of a so-called International Student Association.

Also present at the meeting were head of a party Central Committee department Stanislaw Gabrielski and Chairman of the SZSP Main Council Tadeusz Sawic.

Miroslav Stepan attended today a session of the SZSP Executive Committee in Warsaw where he delivered an address dealing with some basic questions of cooperation planned IUS actions against the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb.

He also expressed full support to the SZSP and to the honest effort of those Polish students who realize their co-responsibility for the defense of socialism in Poland.

POLISH ARMY CHOIR BRINGS FRIENDSHIP MESSAGE

AU241144 Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Sep 81 p 3

["GR" report: "Songs of Friendship"]

[Text] The central artistic choir of the Polish People's Army is now performing in many places in our republic, presenting a program which with music and words, songs and dances brings close to our audiences the rich traditions of the Polish Army in the struggle for national independence and sovereignty, as well as the Polish Army's successes in the building of socialism in Poland.

As was also stated Lt Col J. Mika, the head of the choir, at the beginning of his meeting with Prague journalists yesterday, the Polish Army representatives have come to our country precisely at a time when the leaders of the so-called "Solidarity" have addressed their provocative appeal to the working people in the socialist countries to convey to hundreds of listeners an entirely different message--the message of unbreakable friendship among our peoples, a message of the determination of the members of the Polish People's Army to overcome the critical situation. The program, which is composed of a historical part and of program numbers devoted to the international cooperation between the countries of the Warsaw Pact, is in accord with all this. That is why the program contains not only songs composed at moments of severest struggles of the Polish soldiers against fascism, side by side with the Soviet Army, but also songs which are evidence of the joint building of the socialist system and of its defense.

After concerts in Brno, Vyskov, Bratislava and other towns the choir will conclude its tour with a performance at the Prague Na Vynohrady Theater on 25 September.

HUSAK RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD242146 Prague CTK in English 1713 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here on Thursday the visiting delegation of the Central Council of the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation, led by its chairman Cornel Onescu.

During the comradely meeting, attended also by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, they said that the visit of the Romanian trade union delegation to Czechoslovakia is an expression of the all-round development of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations. They stressed the importance of the activity of the two trade union organizations for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the 12th congress of the Romanian Communist Party, for the construction of socialism in the two countries, and for the safeguarding of peace in the world.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH GENSCHER, SONODA AT UNGA

LD242122 Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep (CTK correspondent)--Head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met in the United Nations on Thursday with West German Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

They exchanged views on international topics and the present state of relations between their neighboring countries noting the conclusions of the joint declaration signed by President Gustav Husak and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in April are being implemented.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met on Thursday with its Japanese colleague Sunao Sonoda and reviewed with him the development of relations between their countries in the light of results of the visit of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to Japan in 1979.

CONSTRUCTION DELAYS RESULT IN PRODUCTION SHORTFALL

AU241216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "One-Third of Investments Involved"]

[Excerpt] In accordance with the state plan, a total of 106 production facilities [kapacity], defined as mandatory tasks of the plan are to be put into operation this year, and 33 of them should already have been finished in the first half of the year. However, only eight production facilities have in fact been put into a test operation, apart from several others which should already have been finished last year or even the year before. From this it can be seen that a considerable task remains to be tackled in the second half of the year, and according to the working schedules and the pace of work there is the danger that about one-third of the planned projects in the sphere of capital construction will not be finished this year. However, we are expecting most of the projects which are behind schedule from the first half of the year to be finished this year.

The delays in putting new production facilities into operation result in considerable shortfalls in production on which this year's plan counted.

Finishing the construction of production facilities and putting them into operation within the set deadlines is the decisive task of the capital construction plan. The unfavorable situation exists not only regarding the projects defined as mandatory tasks, but in practically all categories of capital construction. Therefore, it is necessary, in the first place, to concentrate greater attention on the mandatory tasks, because they are of decisive importance for the national economy. One of the frequent causes of the slow pace of the construction of the mandatory projects is the belated preparedness of the construction work.

The inadequate preparation of some of the capital construction projects will cause difficulties to some enterprises when starting the operation of their new facilities. Last year, the Czechoslovak State Bank checked 126 projects and ascertained that 99 of them did not achieve the planned production parameters, a matter that constituted production shortfall amounting to about Kcs11.5 billion.

Ranking personnel in all sectors, economic units and organizations must fully realize their responsibility toward the entire society for the performance and results of capital construction. Inadequate care paid to preparations, slow realization of capital construction projects, delays in putting new capacities into operation, the failure to achieve planned production parameters, foreign currency invested in machinery and equipment that have not yet been installed--all this results not only in shortfalls regarding the capital construction plan, but--and this is much more serious--in shortfalls of production on which the state plan counted, and in more than one case of export production. This considerably recudes the possibility of earning foreign currency necessary to ensure the operation of the national economy. It is deplorable that it is precisely those who do not have a clear conscience as to the realization of capital construction who are vehemently demanding imports from abroad or resources for them, although they contribute little to creating them.

It is obvious that one of the reasons why capital construction has not achieved the desired change for the better is that the standard of the management work has not palpably improved. In more than one case this is because the Set of Measures is not being applied consistently enough and equitably enough, but implemented in a considerably differentiated manner. It is necessary therefore to demand from the ranking personnel that they acquire a better knowledge of the new rules, and--above all--consistently apply them in practice, especially in their own work, and seek the full support of the trade unions.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION

LD250328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] In Prague, the plenary session of the Czechoslovak Trade Union Council dealt with the contribution of trade unions toward fulfilment of the 1981 economic plan.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, spoke at the plenary session. He appreciated good activity of trade union organizations in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; however, he also pointed out that there are still great reserves and unused possibilities left. He stressed the necessity of speaking concretely about shortcomings in all regional bodies and of consistent fighting against all expressions of formalism in the work of trade unions.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES SLOVAKIA CPSL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD232232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A session of the East Slovakia Regional CPSL Committee today dealt with the issues of scientific-technological development and of increasing the effectiveness of the economy. The session was attended by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The report summarized the results of the fulfillment of conclusions of party bodies on scientific-technological development in East Slovakia. The report emphasized the results of production programs and investment projects and this was reflected in the contribution of the region's industrial production to the industrial production of the whole country. In some areas the industrial production of East Slovakia has a key role for our whole society.

The report also stated that in spite of these definitely positive results, the huge potential in science and technology is still not sufficiently utilized. Innovations have not been quickly achieved nor has an improvement in the quality of production and its exporting capacity or a reduction in the consumption of fuel, energy, and raw materials.

Josef Havlin assessed positively in the discussion that the CPSL regional committee is adopting measures, in agreement with the line taken by the 16th party congress, for a consistent solution of tasks which have priority in our state, and on which the successful operation of our national economy depends. The resolution of the session concentrates efforts on the planned implementation of innovations of products of the greatest importance, on achieving the high quality, on increasing the number of products of high quality, and on overall improvement of the economic indices of production.

LENART CHAIRS MEETING OF SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT

LD232014 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Slovak Socialist Republic's National Front Central Committee Presidium met in Bratislava today under the chairmanship of Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The National Front Central Committee Presidium noted that it, as well as the Slovak Peace Council, has received nearly 2,000 protest resolutions from citizens condemning the militarist decision of U.S. President Reagan to manufacture neutron weapons. They also express indignation at the subversive activities of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

The Presidium also discussed a report on preparations for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

POLEDNIK ATTENDS REGIONAL CPSL MEETING

LD232029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Young people's participation in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress is the main item on the agenda of today's session of the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee in Bratislava. The meeting is attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

REVOLUTIONARY MISSION OF PRESS RECALLED

AU222036 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Revolutionary Mission"]

[Excerpts] Neither the press, radio and television, nor the party press were spared various trends and efforts which occurred in our country during the crisis developments in the sixties. However, that stage of adventurism, irresponsibility and thoughtlessness was a serious and dangerous deviation from the longstanding traditions of the revolutionary communist press in our country. This is a historical fact which even our class enemies cannot change, enemies who in recent years have not spared any energy to prove the opposite. Today and every day we witness unscrupulous attacks on Czechoslovak journalism, on all journalists who commit themselves to the interests of the people, who want to contribute their share to implementing the tasks determined by the Communist Party. What irritates our ideological opponents most is that consistent Leninist comprehension of the mission of the press in our country has become the lasting law of the mass information and propaganda media.

There are plenty of newspapers and magazines which are being read with interest, and some radio and television programs have many listeners or a numerous audience. However, there are quite a few articles, radio or television programs to which people are indifferent or even ignore. We journalists are facing a task so that there will be no materials which leave people indifferent or in which there is no interest. The path to that, above all, is in the fact that in every editorial office we increase exactingness and strictness not only toward authors, but also toward editors.

KEMPNY PRESENTS JOURNALISM AWARD IN PRAGUE

LD211920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Czechoslovak National Council, presented the "Jan Sverma" journalism award to four outstanding Czechoslovak journalists in Prague today.

The ceremony was attended by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy premier; Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Oldrich Svestka, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Otto Cmolik, head of a department at the CPCZ Central Committee, and more representatives of our political and public life.

Comrade Kempny stressed that the current task of building an advanced socialist society, mapped out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, placed before each journalist and commentator the categoric demand of playing a committed and responsible role in the fulfillment of the economic and social program of the party, in the education of socialist man, in daily support of the fight for peace and averting war. The complexity of the international situation, the rapid social and economic transformations in the world, the significance of the targets connected with the future dynamic development of our country--the fulfillment of which is connected with the growing role of the human factor in social development--demands a greater social impact from the press, radio and television, raising their political, organizational and educational role to a higher level. Comrade Kempny said that the most topical task is the demand for our propaganda, the mass media, journalists and commentators to successfully convey the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress more effectively and in their full complexity to all working people thus contributing to their full understanding.

The 1981 "Jan Sverma" journalist prizes were conferred on editor of SVET V OBRAZECH Jana Helova, editor of TVORBA Jaroslav Korinek, RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jan Lipavsky and Deputy Central Director of the Czechoslovak News Agency Drahos Lustig for long years of devoted and committed journalistic and organizational work in our mass media.

BRIEFS

PDRY DELEGATION--Prague, 22 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik received here Tuesday a three-member delegation of Democratic Yemen's Organization of the Committees of People's Defence, led by its chairman and Supreme People's Council Presidium member Sulayman Nasir Muhammad. The delegation is currently visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee. In a cordial dialogue, the two officials informed each other about the activities of the two organizations, and voiced their interest in promoting friendly ties between the two countries. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 22 Sep 81 LD]

PROTOCOL WITH SRV--Dao Thien Thi, minister of labor of the SRV, left Prague for Hanoi by air yesterday. During his 10-day stay in the CSSR he acquainted himself with implementation of the agreement on employment and training of Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovak organizations, and visited some enterprises in which Vietnamese citizens are working. At the end of his stay, he signed a protocol at the CSSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs on Cooperation in this field for 1982. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

BILAK IN DUNAJSKA STREDA--Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in the Dunajska Streda district. Together with Ignac Janak, member of the presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and chief secretary of the West Slovakia Regional Party Committee, and other personages he visited the unified agricultural cooperative at Lehnice. The guests were interested in the progress of autumn work, especially in the harvest of corn and in ensuring foodstuffs. Their next stop was at the agricultural complex at Salovo where they familiarized themselves with the gathering of sugar beet and saw cowsheds for 1000 cows at the Novy Dvur farm. At the close of the visit Comrade Bilak attended a meeting with district officials. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Sep 81 LD]

FISCHER MEETS FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UNGA

Meets Gromyko 22 Sep

AU241551 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] New York (ADN)--The meeting between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Tuesday in New York centered on international questions of common interest. "Oskar Fischer paid special tribute to the proposal, submitted by the Soviet Union to the UN General Assembly, for a declaration which states ceremoniously that states or statesmen that were the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons would commit the gravest crime against mankind." Both partners stressed their determination to do everything to protect world peace and their consistent striving for a reasonable and just solution of international problems at the negotiating table.

Meets Other Ministers

LD242346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2150 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today continued his meetings in connection with the 26th UN General Assembly session with heads of delegations from various states. At the GDR's UN mission, Oskar Fischer met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. They discussed the European and international situations. The discussion took place in a business-like and open atmosphere.

During a talk with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr the two ministers affirmed the will of their governments to do everything for the peaceful coexistence of European peoples.

In a talk with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten the two sides underlined the good level of relations between the two countries.

In an exchange of views with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro the two sides expressed their hopes for the future development of relations.

During talks with the foreign ministers of Denmark, Kjeld Olesen; Iceland, Olafur Johannesson; Luxembourg, Colette Flesch; and the Netherlands, Max van der Stoel, joint concern about maintaing peace was expressed.

Meetings between Oskar Fischer and the foreign ministers of Poland, Jozef Czyrek, and of the CSSR, Bohuslav Chnoupek took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meetings were also held with the foreign ministers of Turkey, Ilter Turkmen; Argentina, Oscar Camilion, and of Thailand, Sitthi Sawetsila.

WEIZ, USSR'S MARCHUK, SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD250546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN)--A "plan of key tasks of scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR for the 1981-1985 period" was signed in Berlin on 24 Sep. It was signed by Deputy Premier Herbert Weiz, minister for science and technology; and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of their cooperation in a large number of important problems, in particular on microelectronics, the economic use of materials and energy, the gasification and chemical processing of lignite, engineering, the manufacture of scientific instruments, the chemical industry, and the creation of the technical equipment for geological exploration from space.

Giving effect to the Crimean meeting in August between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev it was agreed that special attention should be given to joint work on the development of microelectronics, industrial robots, and the light and food industry.

MITTAG ADDRESSES DINNER FOR SOVIET DELEGATION

LD241720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN)--The further consolidation of workers' and peasants' power in the GDR, loyalty to the USSR, deepening of friendship and cooperation with the USSR are the pillars of the SED's policy which none can call into question. This was stated by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag at a dinner given in Berlin on Thursday by Ambassador Petr Abrasimov in honor of a Soviet Government delegation now visiting the GDR. The SED and the CPSU hold identical views on all questions of politics and the economy, Mittag continued. The task is to develop still stronger productive forces from this identity.

Deputy Prime Minister Guriy Marchuk, chief of the Soviet Government delegation, said it is very useful that his delegation has been able to gather information about the development of combines in the GDR. Also, in the USSR science, technology, careful use of fuels, liquification of coal, microelectronics, robot-technology, and the efficient utilization of materials play a leading part. In all these spheres possibilities for extended cooperation with the GDR exist.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES BELIZE ON INDEPENDENCE

AU231214 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to James Hennessy, governor of Belize, and to Premier George Price:

On the occasion of the proclamation of Belize's national independence, I, on behalf of the State Council and the GDR people, convey cordial congratulations to you and your people.

Guided by the principles of equality and self-determination of the peoples, the GDR recognizes Belize as a sovereign and independent state and declares its readiness to establish diplomatic relations.

Accept, your excellencies, my sincere wishes for the welfare of your country.

HOFFMANN, SHAVROV ATTEND MILITARY CULTURE CONFERENCE

Conference Begins 24 Sep

LD241320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0903 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Sep (ADN)--A cultural conference of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops began on Thursday in Berlin under the theme "with socialist culture and art for greater combat readiness." The participants are discussing how the soldiers of the workers' and peasants' state, in keeping with the decisions of the 10th Party Congress of the SED and the humanist character of socialist armies, can preserve the treasures of world culture and the art and literature of the GDR and its brother peoples, reliably defend them, and use them in molding the true personality of the socialist soldier.

The 2-day conference, in the "Wilhelm Pieck" military college of the National People's Army, is attended by Minister of National Defense Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED CC Politburo; his deputies, commanders, staff and political officers of all the higher ranks; party, FDJ and trade union figures; culturally active military personnel, Border Guards and civilian personnel.

Cordial greetings were expressed to SED Central Committee members; Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann; Ursula Ragwitz, chief of the SED Central Committee Cultural Department; Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, chief of the SED Central Committee Security Department; and vice president of the GDR Academy of Arts, Dr Helmut Baierl. Other guests included Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister, first secretary of the GDR Cultural League and chairman of the People's Chamber Committee on Culture, and Hartmut Koenig, secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

A cordial military greeting was extended to Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the Supreme Commander of the Joint Forces of Warsaw Pact States in the National People's Army.

The report was given by deputy minister for national defense, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, head of the Political Main Administration of the People's Army, on the theme of the role of art and culture in socialist defense.

Hoffmann Speaks

DW250919 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1704 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] According to Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, socialist culture in daily military life is in keeping with the humanitarian concern of the GDR armed forces. During the National People's Army cultural conference which opened in Berlin today, he said that new challenges and growing tasks for political-ideological and intellectual-cultural activities are inherent in everything that is done to insure a high level of combat strength. The cultural life of a soldier in a socialist army is an important prerequisite for him to feel comfortable and to fulfill his duties with zeal. Army General Hoffmann suggested that new intellectual-cultural needs be developed which will be directly related to socialist military affairs.

SED GREETS PUBLIC UTILITY, HOUSEHOLD WORKERS

AU231330 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 19-20 Sep 81 on page 1 carries the 450-word text of the SED Central Committee greetings address to the working people of the public utility and private households services sector. The message, signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, conveys the Central Committee greetings to the working people of the public utility and private households services sector on their day of honor and expresses thanks for their "conscientious work and high readiness to perform." "Concerning the demands on the working people of the public utility and private households service sector, the message states "that the work and the living conditions of the citizens have to be further improved," and that "in the spirit of our tested alliance policy, the socialist teamwork between state services enterprises and the communal and private small business has to be deepened," and that "the increasing demand of the population for services must be satisfied with higher efficiency, within a shorter time and with increasing quality."

BRIEFS

POTATO HARVEST REPORT--So far potatoes have been harvested from 300,000 hectares in the GDR, or 58 percent of the area planted. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1753 GMT 21 Sep 81 DW]

LIBYA'S MU'AMMAR AL-QADHDHAFI CONCLUDES VISIT

Tour of Army Unit

LD241300 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, who is currently on an official friendship visit in Hungary at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC and member of the Presidential Council, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Thursday morning visited a troop of the Hungarian People's Army. He was accompanied by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP CC Foreign Department, and by Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister.

Report on Departure

LD241812 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--Having concluded their official talks on Thursday, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, signed an aide-memoire on the negotiations related to the development of the two countries' economic and technological cooperation.

Also on Thursday, the consular agreement of the two countries was signed by Janos Nagy, undersecretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, and Salm al-Mednini, undersecretary of state at the Transport and Maritime Navigation Secretariat of Libya's General People's Committee.

The high-ranking guest and his suite were bid a formal farewell in front of the parliament building decorated with Libyan and Hungarian colours.

Present to see Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his suite off at Budapest airport were Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

Joint Communique

LD242020 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 24 Sep 81

["Hungary-Libya Joint Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--Heading a Libyan delegation, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leader of the September revolution, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary on September 22-24, 1981, at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was given a warm reception reflecting the close ties between the two peoples.

Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi informed Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of the course of social and economic development in the Hungarian People's Republic, the achievements reached in building an advanced socialist society, and the implementation of the 12th congress resolutions of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi briefed the Hungarian leaders on the major changes that have taken place since the victory of the 1 September revolution, the realization of direct democracy and people's power, and the successful efforts at developing the economy to the good of the people of Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Reviewing topical international affairs, the sides stressed the importance of world peace and security, and expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation due to the activity of imperialist forces. They firmly condemned the attempts at stepping up the arms race, increasing international tensions, and reviving the cold war. The sides emphasized the need for effective measures serving consolidation of international peace and security, achievement of global disarmament and intensification of friendship and cooperation among peoples. The U.S. decision on the production of the novel weapon of mass destruction, the neutron bomb, was strongly denounced. They urged an earliest possible conclusion of international accords banning the production, accumulation and use of neutron and other types of mass destructive weapons.

The sides to the talks pointed out that international imperialism, led by U.S. extremist circles, harbours neo-colonialist aspirations aimed chiefly at suppressing peoples fighting for their freedom.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi informed the Hungarian leaders of the aggression the aircrafts of the American fleet committed against the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the Gulf of Sidra, with the objective to frighten the Jamahiriyah and other countries of the region.

Janos Kadar let Colonel al-Qadhdhafi know that the Hungarian people and government learnt with indignation and condemned the U.S. action in the Gulf of Sidra which is a threat to peace and security in the region.

The sides reproved the schemes directed at the physical annihilation of the leaders of the world's progressive and revolutionary forces.

The sides denounced energetically the Camp David accords and their implications. They stressed their solidarity for the fight the Palestinian Arab people is waging under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is their sole legitimate representative. It was underlined that a just and lasting peace in the region can be created only through the liberation of all Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the legal rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including return to the homeland, self-determination and independent statehood.

The sides pledged support for the Lebanese people and called for an immediate halt to the anti-Lebanese Israeli aggression.

The Hungarian side highly appreciated the positive role played by the front of steadfastness, and praised the resolutions from the Benghazi summit standing against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary endeavors to brake progressive processes, and urging to foster the bonds of friendship and cooperation linking the countries of the socialist community. In this context, the Hungarian side of the part the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah plays in the front of steadfastness.

The sides gave voice to their anxiety over the policy of the U.S.-led imperialist forces aimed at establishing military bases in the Mediterranean region, in Oman, Egypt, Somalia and elsewhere.

They condemned the terrorist provocative attitude directed at intimidating the peoples of the region's developing countries and leading them off the revolutionary course. This policy adds to the level of tensions, jeopardizes peace and security in the region and worldwide.

The sides called attention to the increased danger that has emerged in the wake of the NATO decision on deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in a few West European states. They stressed the close connection of European and Mediterranean security.

The sides declared support for peoples fighting for political and economic independence and national sovereignty, they firmly refuse the false stand of imperialist circles that tries to term the liberation movements as international terrorism.

They pledged solidarity for the African peoples in fighting against neo-colonization and racial discrimination. They uphold the liberation movements of the region, including SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They denounced the South African attacks on Angola and the neighboring countries.

The two sides paid tribute to the activity of the Organization of African Unity forwarding peace and security in the African Continent. They stressed the importance of normalizing the internal situation in Chad, and praised the positive role Libya's assistance given at the request of the legitimate Government of Chad played in restoring peace there. They believed that a stop should be put to the intervention attempts by imperialist and reactionary circles in Chad and the neighbouring countries.

They said they observe the basic rules of the United Nations Organization and highly appreciated its role in preserving international peace and security.

The sides stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement in maintaining international peace, security and stability and in supporting the peoples' struggle for national liberation and progress. They consider the movement a major and effective factor of international life.

The sides noted with satisfaction that their countries' economic relations have gathered considerable momentum in recent years, but especially since Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's 1978 visit to Hungary. Especially favourable are the results that have been attained in the construction sphere, and the area of Hungarian food and consumer goods supplies. They agreed, however, that there still are numerous mutually advantageous possibilities for cooperation.

The sides attached special importance to the development of long-term and close cooperation between Hungary and Libya in all domains of life.

The Hungarian side observed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Hungary was a major contribution to strengthening and improving relations, friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi invited Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with thanks, with its date to be fixed at a later date.

REPORTAGE ON USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE OFFICIAL VISIT

Comments on Trade Relations

LD232308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The indissoluble friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples finds expression in the many-faceted cooperation of party and state organs, in the relations of social organizations and collectives. This was stressed by the leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation in Debrecen, at the Hajdu-Bihar County aktiv. Eduard Shevardnadze, representative of the Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, stressed that within the framework of many-faceted cooperation, the two countries' economic relations are developing smoothly. In the last 5-year plan goods exchange has doubled.

The USSR maintains trade relations with over 130 countries; Hungary is in fifth place. In the USSR, the Ikarus buses are well known, as are the various electronics products and instruments manufactured in Hungary. At the same time, it is difficult to imagine the Hungarian economy without Soviet mineral oil and natural gas, iron ore, tractors and machine tools. The leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation pointed out that in the development of economic relations the working out of new forms of cooperation is important, particularly in those branches which are increasing the effectiveness of the economy.

Hajdu-Bihar County Visited

LD241100 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep (MTI)--A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, representative of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, visited County Hajdu-Bihar, east Hungary, on Wednesday. The delegation was accompanied by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

Eduard Shevardnadze delivered a speech at an activists' meeting held in Debrecen. He conveyed the greetings and best wishes of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and secretary general of the CPSU CC, to the workers of Hajdu-Bihar County and the Hungarian people. As he said, the relations of the two countries are based on the socialist social system, ths similar interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, the fait to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These relations are characterized by great confidence, mutual understanding, as well as wide political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation.

Speaking about economic cooperation, he said that the activity of the CPSU and the HSWP focuses on further deepening and expanding these relations and making them more complex. Soviet-Hungarian turnover of goods doubled in the past five-year plan period, and amounted over to 23,000 million roubles. The annual value of turnover is now over 60,000 million roubles.

Speaking about the international situation, the head of the Soviet delegation recalled that the military preparations of the imperialist circles, first of the USA, resulted in a tension in the world. With the assistance of Beijing, Washington and the NATO circles try to increase the arms race, to upset international balance of powers, to exercise pressure on the socialist and developing countries and to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. The irresponsible imperialist plans led to a slow-down in the process of detente, a deterioration of the political atmosphere in the world and an increased danger of war. The Soviet Union firmly rejects the aggressive attempts of imperialist circles. At the time of the struggle for reducing the danger of nuclear war, international public consider the appeal of the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments of the world very timely and especially important, concluded his speech Shevardnadze.

PUJA MEETS WITH OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UNGA

Talk With Chnoupek, Genscher

LD231756 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (MTI)--Hungarian Minister Frigyes Puja, who is attending in New York the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly, has met with Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia, Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany, Claude Cheysson of France and Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie of Malaysia.

At the talks the discussants reviewed some actual questions of the international situation and the state of bilateral relations. These meetings were attended also by Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent UN envoy.

Other Meetings

LD250916 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--From the MTI correspondent in New York:

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, currently in New York attending the 36th UN Session, has met with Foreign Ministers Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, Paavo Vayrynen of Finland and P.V. Narasimha Rao of India. They reviewed major world affairs and certain areas of bilateral relations. Present at the meetings was Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent representative to UN.

BONEV-LED BULGARIAN DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

LD242014 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--A Bulgarian delegation, headed by Stanis Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Hungary today at the invitation of the Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

NICARAGUAN FRONT DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD250910 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Sep (MTI)--Gustavo Tablada, secretary-general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party and coordinator of the Revolutionary Patriotic Front of Nicaragua (RPFN), and a delegation of the front visited Hungary, September 19-24 at the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (PPF). Represented in the delegation were the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Independent Liberal Party and the Christian Social Populist Party.

The delegation was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, and Maria Hanga, deputy minister of culture.

The guests held talks with a PPF delegation, led by Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, member of the HSWP CC and secretary of the PPF, and they met representatives of the National Peace Council, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the Catholic Peace Movement.

At a press conference, the guests spoke of the front's activities and how Nicaragua's progressive social system was built. They also spoke of the experience they gathered here about the organization of the socialist economy, about political and cultural issues, and the cooperation of diverse social strata.

The guests thanked for the support Hungarian social organizations extended to the people of Nicaragua. The two fronts' representatives agreed to further cooperation.

Agreement Signed

LD240432 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] A Hungarian-Nicaraguan cooperation agreement has been signed in Budapest between the radio and television organizations of the two countries. The document making provisions for program exchange and technical assistance was signed, on the Hungarian side, by chairman of television Richard Nagy and chairman of radio Dr Istvan Hars.

On the Nicaraguan side the agreement was signed by Director General of Sandinist Television (Juan Garcia) and the official responsible for the mass-media official (Frederico Lopez).

PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT DELEGATIONS RETURN

LD250226 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Istvan Sarlos delivered a lecture in Finland about the activity of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [PPF] and the party's alliance policy. The general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Peoples Front and party Politburo member was in Finland at the head of a delegation which conducted talks with the representatives of various organizations. The delegation has returned to Budapest.

Another PPF delegation held talks in the GDR. Head of the delegation and Chairman of the National Council Gyula Kallai has signed an agreement with the vice chairman of the GDR National Front about cooperation between the two organizations. The Hungarian delegation has returned home.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS UPCOMING NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

AU240952 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Sep 81 p 2

[Gabor Arato article: "Prior to the North-South Meeting; the Pitfalls of a Dialogue"]

[Excerpt] The North-South dialogue has been marking time for quite a while. The reasons for it include world economic difficulties just as much as the clashing of diverse interests and the lack of compromise. (There are differences of interests and views between the four fundamental groups--the developed industrial countries, the least developed countries, the oil-exporting countries and the developing countries without oil.)

Observers do not expect a great deal from the summit meeting of leaders of the 22 most influential developed and developing countries, to be held in Cancun, Mexico, in October either. International trade and financial affairs, the food supply and issues concerning energy and raw materials will be discussed at the meeting. These are global issues on which, evidently, only a coordination of views, but no specific decisions, are possible. The most that is expected of the meetings is that it will impart an impulse, a political impetus, to the North-South dialogue.

Western political and press circles often reproach the socialist countries for not participating in the North-South dialogue. It is a fact that the trade and economic relations of the developing world with the socialist countries are still far behind those developed with the West. The same applies to aid accorded by the socialist countries. At the same time, no one can dispute the fact that not a single socialist country is responsible for the colonial past, the consequences of old and neocolonialism that are, in the last analysis, the reasons for the present status of the developing countries.

The rejoinder to that is obvious and logical: Those in trouble should be helped even if that trouble was not caused by us. Nothing is more remote from the minds of the socialist countries than to deny that and not to fulfill that demand in accordance with their strength and ability. However, it is not only material means that determine the methods and forms of assistance. The socialist countries do not participate in the North-South dialogue for reasons of principle. Their position is that the paramount objective of the North-South dialogue--developing a new international economic order--is inconceivable and, primarily, unaccomplishable without progressive social changes. A new order cannot constitute a mere worldwide reapportionment of the economy based on a compromise with momopoly capital.

Yet, this trend seems to have been asserting itself in the development of the North-South dialogue to date. If it is accomplished, it can only become the source of additional dependences and conflicts.

At the same time, the socialist countries are attaching great significance to a constant expansion of trade and economic and technical-scientific relations with the developing countries. At the UN conference devoted to aiding the poorest developing countries held in Paris a few days ago, a representative of the CEMA Secretariat revealed, among other things, the following figures: The countries of the socialist community are granting economic and technical aid to 90 countries. With the CEMA countries' participation, over 3,200 industrial and other projects have been completed in the developing countries and more than 1,400 are in progress. In 1979 alone, the CEMA countries concluded over 100 long-term economic and technical cooperation agreements with 39 developing countries. More than 40,000 scholarship students from developing countries are studying in the socialist countries.

The goal of the assistance granted by the socialist countries is to aid the developing countries in creating independent economies, assuming control of and optimally exploiting their own natural resources and, ultimately, achieving a truly just new international economic order.

POSSIBILITIES FOR PRIVATE BUSINESS EXPANDED

WA251100 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep 81 p 6

[Summary] The Presidential Council is engaged in regulating the organizational forms of private trade. Its latest regulation (No 28/1981) allows private individuals to form on a contractual basis so-called "work collectives" in order to engage in business activities corresponding to their trade licenses. (At least one potential member must have a trade licence to gain authorization)

The "work collective" will be regulated by local government, and unlike a corporation it will not be a legal entity. The number of its members may vary between 2 and 30, employees of a tradesman not included, and it may employ family members of the regular members, jobbers and vocational trainees. "Work collectives" are expected to be active mostly in services, small-scale manufacturing, and in providing productive services or producing directly for larger enterprises. These may help to set up "work collectives" by providing them with capital equipment and in other unspecified ways. The regulation will become effective on 1 January, 1982.

Regulations affecting private trade changed or canceled previous regulations in this area. These modifications in law have been published in the MAGYAR KOZLONY. In connection with legislative action, the purpose and scope of private trade have been reformulated and the value limit applied in contracts to restrict the use of the private sector in working for public institutions has been lifted. It allowed for private tradesman to enter into contract with the newly authorized forms of business organizations. With this new employment opportunities will develop.

A private tradesman is now allowed to employ a maximum of six family members, three other employees or jobbers, and three vocational trainees.

Private business licences will be available in trucking and cab service.

The new rules simplify administrative procedures in vocational training, and assign a role to the National Organization of Artisans in upgrading management practices in private outfits.

BAYBAKOV, MADEJ TOUR KATOWICE INDUSTRIAL AREA

Baybakov Arrives in Katowice

LD241218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is leading the delegation taking part in economic talks, arrived in Katowice today with some delegation members. The guests are accompanied by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, and Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry.

Mining Technology Viewed

LD242302 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (PAP)--Head of the Soviet delegation for economic talks with Poland, Deputy Prime Minister Gosplan Chairman Nikolay Baybakov visited Silesa, Poland's industrial heartland, today. He was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the Commission of Planning Zbigniew Madej, Minister of Mining and Power Industry General Czeslaw Piotrowski and local authorities.

The delegation visited mining machinery plant "FAMUR" in Katowice producing longwall combines.

Problems concerning Polish-Soviet cooperation in the area of mining technology were discussed.

Similar matters were also touched upon during a meeting with the management and staff representatives of the "Lenin" colliery and other Silesian mines in Myslowice.

Baybakov Returns to Warsaw

LD242322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, and head of the Soviet delegation which is conducting economic talks in our country, today met with the leading aktiv of the Katowice Voivodship and of the ministry of mining and power industry. Taking part in the talks were Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member; Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers; and Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski.

Nikolay Baybakov and the persons accompanying him laid flowers at the cemetery for Soviet soldiers in Katowice. Later the Soviet guests met with the miner's aktiv in the Lenin coal mine in Myslowice. Nikolay Baybakov and the persons accompanying him returned to Warsaw this evening.

Delegation members who did not take part in the visit to Katowice visited other industrial enterprises of our country, including Stalowa Wola steel plant.

In Warsaw working talks took place between advisers and experts concerning, among other things, the plans that have been worked out for economic reform and problems facing the domestic market.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL SITUATION

LD250638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Interview granted by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to (Wojciech Papiasz); date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Premier. This is not our first meeting although I feel that this is the first interview in which you really have to consider each word because I myself do not know what each word can decide.

[Answer] No doubt we are talking in a new political situation which has been (?determined) by the progress of the Solidarity congress and also perhaps because the Politburo statement has been published which defines precisely the stance of the party leadership toward those tendencies and views which were presented at that congress. It is obvious that every word in the Politburo statement is also decisive since, I think, we have entered upon such a period of political life in Poland in which the fate of our country is and will be in the balance.

[Question] For the first time the word "bloodshed" has been used in such a clear and official way.

[Answer] Yes. I think that, because of the development of this political situation, which also has witnessed (?a number) of attacks against the party and the existing political system in Poland--the use of such a word is bound to lead, simply, to some sort of head on collision [passage indistinct] which may result in physical collisions. This is not because some of us want this to happen; on the contrary, our experience tells us to continue the line of agreement further [passage indistinct] we want to implement this line further, but we know from the history of social and political thought that such moments come in the life of the nation or in the life of some society when passions take the upper hand over common sense [word indistinct] and suddenly we face helplessly a physical collision of one sort or another.

Today, I think, the battlefronts are more clearly delineated, so to speak. It is known that both sides subscribe to certain definite concepts. The PZPR, for instance, has clearly formulated party goals for the next few years, goals to be found in the program passed at the ninth congress. As for Solidarity, it has an outline of its aims which were discussed during the first round of the congress [words indistinct]. I will give you an example. Last week a team from [DER] SPIEGEL with the editor in chief came to interview me. Indeed they asked many questions about the situation in Poland and also about Solidarity. I asked at one point--the editors of SPEIGEL have nothing in common with socialism and no affection for that formation which I represent--I asked: All right, please answer one question--what is currently being printed in SPIEGEL--is Solidarity a socialist force or not? He replied that it is not. So what sort of force is it? He hesitated for a moment and said that it is an oppositional force. Perhaps this sounds like a paradox, and this clarification of the front and in a clear definition of our position and in a clear definition of the position [as heard] [words indistinct] in Solidarity. I see a chance of an accord because it is simply necessary to put an end to what I would call pretending. Very often over the past months in all the contacts certain matters were suspended. This has also created confusion among people because people do not quite know what sort of world they are living in, or what was at issue.

[Question] Mr Premier, I would like to ask you what place the nation occupies in all of this.

[Answer] The nation is, no doubt, on the side of the policy which we are trying to implement. I have said this on many occasions and I shall repeat it once again: Our aims can only be to serve the nation, to create a policy and deeds which protect and even secure a rightly conceived national interest. I reject all the slander that the party or the government is acting to the detriment of the nation because such slander is fashionable today.

I also reject all those accusations directed at us which say that over the period of 35 years Poland has become one big ruin, and so forth. This is dictated by a political struggle which is being conducted in Poland by some forces which are not socialist. We care in our policy for the nation. Even more I would like to say that with us, with the legal authorities in Poland, rests the duty to think not only of a group of ambitious activists, for instance, Solidarity, but of the nation as a whole. No court of justice would free us from responsibility or would exonerate us if we did not take into account the policy which we are pursuing: international conditions, Poland's place in Europe, its borders, all those factors which contribute to the fact that a stronger Poland exists. You know, I am an historian by training and profession. I know that many of these passions which today often assume quite real shapes or scales will lessen with time, and that it will be said one day that this really was a period of storms and pressure in Poland, that the Polish nation was seeking a better place for itself in this system. This is how I see the future if only we maintain the concept of Poland's development which was adopted over the past few months. This is one aspect of the problem or a look at Poland and at the fate of the nation from an historic point of view. The other aspect consists in, perhaps this is arrogant but I believe in the wisdom on Poles, the wisdom of my successors and I am not afraid of the assessments which will be made of my actions.

[Question] Please tell me how you would like to be regarded in a history of Poland published in the year 2003.

[Answer] I would like the view of me to be just, for it to be a just and unbiased assessment of my aspirations and what motivates me in my daily activities. The thing that makes me most indignant is when some demagogue stands up and wants to prove to me that my activity is dictated by an unpatriotic and non-national interest, whereas he himself is made exclusively of this national interest. I would simply like for a future historian to include me among those people who grieved about all that is bad in the country and who simultaneously looked at things realistically. It seems to me, in fact, looking back, that this group of people in the history of Poland were always in the minority. But I would like to find myself among them. Today that may signify desperation but it can be a victory tomorrow, an (?historical) victory for me because I may no longer be alive. There is an end to everyone, to everyone's life. But this historic sensitivity, perhaps this is funny, it simply gives me strength today and a firm belief that we are doing the right thing despite all the criticism, but [words indistinct] that I am not guided by any private advantage [passage indistinct].

[Question] I am convinced that you will write a book about Poland today. Do you have any idea what its title will be?

[Answer] I think I would write a book entitled: "Republic in Convulsion."

LOPATKA SPEECH AT 24 SEPTEMBER SEJM SESSION

LD241832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1234 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Speech by Sejm Deputy Adam Lopatka on the report of the Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on the draft law on state enterprises and the draft law on self-government of the workforces, delivered at the Sejm session in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Citizen speaker: May it please the house. The Sejm today stands face to face with decisions which will profoundly shape the fate of our nation. For in passing the draft laws on state enterprises and on the self-government of workforces in state enterprises, it will make a decisive contribution to the implementation of socialist renewal in the sphere of the economy and the development of socialist democracy. By passing these two fundamental laws, the conception phase of the economic reform will be completed. The legal bases will be created for the phase of implementation of this reform. The process of its further statutory shaping in the sphere of planning and statistical accounting, in financing and taxation, the creation and exploitation of funds and the determination of prices will be opened.

The laws we are to pass today contain principles which will be introduced in practice. These laws will regulate the organization and activity of enterprises and economic organizations to which the law on state enterprises, apart from the regulations on registration, does not apply. I have in mind here primarily the principles of independence, self-government and self-financing. The draft laws under discussion adequately express the ideas and conceptions of economic reform worked out by the Commission for Economic Reform appointed in the autumn of 1980 by the PZPR Politburo and the Government Presidium. These ideas and conceptions, as we recall, were discussed in all aspects and were enriched as the result of social consultations which lasted a couple of months. They then took the form of draft laws which the government put before the Sejm to be passed in June 1981. The first reading of these drafts took place at the beginning of July this year. Then there was intensive work on these drafts in the Commissions of the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and of Legislative Work, and also in the subcommissions convened by these commissions. The work of the commissions was completed today.

The fundamental aim of the economic reform--and what follows from this, also of the laws put forward to be passed--is, as the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress stated in July this year, to assure high social effectiveness in management. The carrying out of reform is the basic condition for the success of the program for getting out of the crisis and for creating the bases for the further socioeconomic development of Poland. In the course of the 2 months of work the commissions and subcommissions strove to draw inspiration and wisdom for the implementation, the drafting, of the final texts of the laws from all the available sources and milieus.

We approached all large trade union groupings, Solidarity, the Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions, the Polish Teachers' Union and the Union of Management Cadres, the interested socioscientific and professional associations, the Supreme Technical Organization, the Polish Economic Association, the Polish Lawyers' Association, the Association of Bookkeepers and others, and we availed ourselves of materials and opinions submitted by the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Association of Polish Journalists, as well as of the opinions and observations submitted by invited experts and also experts invited by the trade unions.

In the course of work on the drafts for both bills use was made of materials submitted by some voivodship groups of deputies. Wide use was made of numerous publications appearing in newspapers and periodicals. Materials were examined which have been spontaneously arriving in the Sejm, originating from diverse organizations, representatives of work forces of some enterprises and individual citizens. The deputies taking part in the commission work on both draft bills have been holding many meetings with their electorate and have been submitting their suggestions, demands and opinions to the Sejm.

This immense social interest and great activity of broad masses of citizens made it possible to appreciably improve both draft bills and make them highly adequate as regards the concepts and objectives of the economic reform, as regards rational requirements of husbandry, as regards the hopes concerning these bills held by the economic partners of our country, as regards the will of the working man.

This had made it possible to express as faithfully as possible in the contents of the projected bills the interests of our nation.

Sincere and profound gratitude ought to be expressed to all organizations and individuals who have demonstrated active interest in the work of the Sejm on the drafts for both bills, who submitted suggestions and proposals in any form. I direct these words above all to the persons who have directly participated in the work of the commission and subcommissions.

Similar words of thanks should be expressed to the journalists watching our debate who have by and large honestly and comprehensively reported them to the public.

The government drafts of the aforementioned bills have aroused often many very deep controversies. These have been gradually overcome, eliminated and ironed out. Consequently, the draft bill on the self-government of the workforce in a state enterprise could be unanimously accepted by the commission on the 15th of this month.

As the draft bill on state enterprises does not contain stipulations which would evoke anybody's serious protest, all essential difference of opinion on it have been overcome. The commissions have passed this draft with only one abstention. One hopes that these solutions will not meet with any protest. On the contrary this bill will also be well-received by the community, in particular by the workforces in state enterprises.

As I have said, both draft bills have been submitted by the government. These drafts have undergone considerable transformations. As a result of the Sejm's work and partly also as a result of the government's initiative, as the latter has submitted a number of essential amendments meeting halfway some demands proposed by the public, today they are in much better shape than in their original form. That is why the voices which contend that today these are Sejm drafts have some justification.

I would like to point out only some of the changes which justify this point of view. In the course of the work done in the Sejm, the following new solutions, among others, have been introduced to the draft on state enterprises. Legislation has given shape to the concept of a public utility enterprise--Article 8. The concept of joint enterprises has been developed. Mixed enterprises characterized by the fact that they have Polish state capital and the capital of other countries and of nonstate socialist organizations have been mentioned separately.

The regulations pertaining to the registration of enterprises have been considerably enriched, making it an important source of information on the condition of an enterprise. The general assembly of workers and the workers council of an enterprise have been recognized as organs of the enterprise alongside the director. A court and not abritration [arbitraz] has been appointed to register enterprises and to settle matters which may come up in the course of the application of the law. Finally, the procedure for the appointment and recall of the director of an enterprise has to a large extent been regulated in a new manner. Here one ought to draw attention to the regulations introduced into the law on a competition for the position of director and also to the regulations that anticipate, in a flexible manner, the possibility of a director being appointed by a worker's council of the enterprise with the possibility of objections from the founding organ. The principle has been defined in a completely statutory manner that on no occasion can the director be appointed without the approval of both the workers' council of the enterprise and of the founding organ. The situation may be different only where the workforce has not yet formed its self-governing representation in newly-created enterprises in which the workforce is still being formed. The regulations concerning the recall of the director in response to a proposal by the workers' council of the enterprise are also new--Article 37. Numerous significant innovations have also been introduced into the draft law on the self-government of the workforce of state enterprises. They considerably enrich both the opportunities and the responsibility of the self-governing organs. I draw attention here to just some of these improvements.

As a result of the Sejm work on this draft, the general assembly of workers of the enterprise has been provided with the following powers: It adopts the statute of the enterprise at the suggestion of the director; it adopts resolutions in the matter of the division of the profit set apart from the workforce; it carries out a yearly assessment of the activity of the workers' council and the director of the enterprise; it adopts multiyear plans for the enterprise and the statute of the self-government of the workforce of the enterprise at the proposal of the workers' council of the enterprise. Over and above that it has the right to express opinions on all matters concerning the enterprise.

The powers that comprise the workers' council of the enterprise have also been considerably expanded and enriched. They encompass 15 types of matters and also powers relating to the appointment and recall of the director. The organs of the self-government of the workforce thus become important organs of the enterprise which decide on all fundamental matters concerned with its existence and activity.

The role of the Sejm has also been extended and made more specific--Article 47. The self-government of the workforce is under the care of the Sejm which each year on the basis of reports and proposals by the appropriate commissions will assess the whole of the activity of the self-government of the workforce of the enterprise and adopt suitable recommendations. The text of the draft also opens the field for appropriate action by the national councils in matters relating to self-government.

The recent resolution of the Council of State addressed to People's Councils at voivodship level points out that activities of this kind are essential. Articles 34 to 36 have been supplemented and developed, as have the decisions pertaining to cooperation between workforce's self-government and other organizations, particularly trade unions which operate at the enterprise. Article 36 of the draft provides for the following: Resolutions passed by the organs of the workforce's self-government or decisions of the enterprise's director pertaining to matters that fall within the scope of trade union activities should be arrived at in such a way as to enable trade unions to define their position with regard to these matters beforehand, in accordance with the trade union act and the labor code. The draft proceeds from the assumption that a workforce's self-government ought to be active in every state enterprise. However, it takes into account the fact that in some enterprises self-government organs may not be set up for a limited period of time. Hence Article 51, paragraph 4 states that until the organs of the self-government of the workforce anticipated in the law have constituted themselves, their powers will be executed by the director. This regulation confirms the importance of the powers of these organs as organs of the enterprise. On the other hand, it takes into account the situations which might at times occur in reality.

Esteemed house: The decree of October 26, 1950 on state enterprises, which has been binding untill now, shapes their organization and activity according to the so-called system of distributing orders. This system has outlived itself. The draft laws presented here break radically with this system. In accordance with the conception of the economic reform, they base the life of an enterprise on the principles of independence, self-government and self-financing. The draft law on enterprises gives form to the principle of independence. The draft law on the self-government of the workforce legally constitutes the principle of the self-government of the enterprise. The principle of self-financing is written into the draft law on enterprises. Nevertheless it will be developed and made specific in other laws, the assumptions of which the government presented several days ago to the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances.

The principle of self-government of the enterprise has found expression in Article 4 in the draft law which proclaims that the organs of the self-government make decisions independently and organize activity with regard to all the matters of the enterprise, in accordance with the regulations of the law and in order to fulfill the tasks of the enterprise. On the other hand, the state organs can take decisions in the area of the activity of the state enterprise only in cases anticipated in statutory regulations. The fact that the statute of the enterprise regulating its organizational structure and other matters anticipated in the law is adopted by the general assembly of workers at the proposal of the director is also an expression of the independence of the enterprise. The principle of independence is also expressed by Article 39 of the draft which states that the state enterprise functions in trade in its own name and on its own account. On the other hand, this principle is expressed by Article 58 which proclaims that in case of damage caused by a decision of the organ responsible for control, the enterprise may demand compensation from this organ and may make its claim before the court.

The self-governing character of the enterprises will also be reflected in the regulation covering the liquidation of the existing associations of state enterprises on the principles, and according to a procedure, determined by the Council of Ministers.

The self-governing character of enterprises will be reinforced by the regulations covering the associations of enterprises which will be created on the principle and by means of a voluntary contract. I would also add that the self-governing character of the enterprises has been fully safeguarded in the sphere of planning. Article 46 says that a state enterprise conducts its activities on the basis of its own plan, while the harmonization of this plan will be attained by the application of laws noted in Articles 51 and 54 of the draft bill.

It is difficult to imagine greater independence of a state enterprise without undermining the principle of the indivisibility of the national property, that is, state property, as well as the principle of planning the social and economic development of the country. This independence creates tremendous possibilities for developing the economic initiatives of individual enterprises. The principle of self-government has been expressed directly in many articles of the draft bill on the self-government of the workforce of an enterprise. Article 1 of this draft lays down that the tasks of the self-government of a workforce include decisionmaking on the essential issues of the enterprise, the expression of opinion, the launching of initiatives and the submission of proposals, as well as the execution of control over the activities of the enterprise. The self-government and its organs perform these tasks independently of the organs of the state administration as well as public, trade union and political organizations. This principle is expressed in the recognition of the general assembly of the personnel and the workers' council of an enterprise as organs of the enterprise, and not only the organs of the workforce itse f.

I do not wish to tire the house by quoting many other decisions of the draft bill on self-government which embody the principle of the self-government of the enterprise. I only wish to state that the self-government which will be created by the bill will be incomparably more extensive than the self-government established by the law on worker's self-government of 20 December 1958 which is in force at present. It will be, as it is being put, a genuine self-government with extensive powers and will bear, as a result, an enormuous responsibility for the fate of the enterprise. It will enable workforces to take into their hands the most important matters pertaining to the enterprise; it will facilitate the development of a broad stratum of economic activities in self-government.

May it please the house. Both draft bills under discussion are very different from the laws which have so far been governing the existence of enterprises. They provide a different form of putting into effect the principles of our Constitution which concern national property, enterprises, self-government and democracy. They endow these principles, to a considerable extent, with a different content--a content which matches more adequately the social values expressed in the Constitution. The content of these draft bills has taken no account of the trends and views aiming at undermining the principles of the Constitution or at bypassing them. The same goes for the principles of the civil code on state property and the (?enterprises). On the other hand, these draft embody in a creative manner the values which constitute an element of that which is called the socialist renewal of our life. Ever Polish citizen who is interested in lifting our country from the crisis, in the development of socialist democracy, in removing the irregularities occurring in our economic life, in the liberation of the creative initiative of workers and of leading and technical personnel will greet this bill with satisfaction.

May it please the house. Just a few words more about the additional amendments to both draft bills. The Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and that for Legislative Work accepted the drafts of both bills on 15 September 1981. The texts of these drafts are contained in Sejm publications 97 and 98.

Since then, on the initiative of Solidarity, the representatives of the two commissions have undertaken additional talks concerning the drafts. Press communiques have reported on these talks. The chairmen of both commissions called additional sessions of the commissions today in order to present to them the results of these talks.

Another reason for calling these sessions was to consider the additional proposals for amendments presented by the government and proposed by the Sejm Chancellery. The results of the talks with the Solidarity delegation are contained in the Sejm documents number 97A and 98A. Today the commissions, after comprehensive consideration of all submitted proposals and amendments, decided to submit a motion for passing the bill on workforce self-government in state enterprises in the version contained in Sejm documents 98 and 98A.

At the same time, the commissions decided to move for the passing of the bill on the state enterprises in the version given it in Sejm documents 97 and 97A. The amendment concerning Article 18, paragraph 1 of the bill on the state enterprise is aimed at restricting to the indispensable minimum the number of enterprises subject to the Ministries of Transportation and Communications whose statutes require endorsement by the founding organ. This amendment submitted today by the government implements--better than the former text--the principle of the independence of the enterprise. The amendments concerning Article 34 are intended on the one hand to implement more fully the principle of the indivisibility of the monolithic general national property and to harmonize it better with the principle of the enterprises self-government. They are also intended to harmonize the requirments of associated group interests with the general interests of the community.

They are also to a maximum degree close to and so almost identical with, the suggestions expressed during the talks with the representatives of the trade unions. The regulation given in Article 34, paragaaph 4 concerning the court--I wish to clarify this--was assessed in the commissions in such a way that the situations which may occur will be rare; (?and so) the task of the court will be to check whether any procedural infringements are committed in the process of appointing the director or the voicing of objections, whether the motives cited in an objection bear on the nature of the director's function and whether they are rational.

The executive regulations based on the law on the structure of courts will define the kind of court which will be appropriate here as well as the deadlines within which it will be possible to turn to the court for a decision.

SEJM APPROVES WORKER'S SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL 25 SEP

NC250904 Paris AFP in English 0857 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (AFP)--The Polish diet today unanimously approved a bill on workers' self-management and state enterprises, virtually identical to texts earlier approved by the independent trades union federation Solidarity.

The decision followed a diet debate in which the governing Communist Party, faced with a parliamentary revolt, renounced amending the bill.

The vote, which was greeted with a round of applause, followed a series of compromises between parliamentary committees and Solidarity.

The government was divided on the bill as late as yesterday, and threatened to include amendments that would have weakened labor's say in management appointments.

Under the new bill, enterprise directors are to be named either by the government or by personnel committees. Each side would have veto power over the other's nominations, and the courts would resolve a deadlock caused by a veto.

The government retained the power to hire directors of enterprises judged to be in the public interest, or of "fundamental importance to the economy".

The law stipulates that a list of such industries will be drawn up with union cooperation, and that in all cases, the personnel committees could oppose a government choice.

Communist Party efforts to weaken the bill met with reported opposition not only from independent MP's, but also from Roman Catholics, the small and traditionally cooperative Democratic Party, and at least some members of the United Peasant Party.

The bill must still be approved at the second session of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, which resumes tomorrow.

JARUZELSKI CAUTIONS SOLIDARITY, WALESA OPTIMISTIC

Jaruzelski Sejm Comments

NC241437 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (AFP)--Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski today urged leaders of the independent trade union federation Solidarity to "change their line" and warned them that the future of the country rested on their shoulders.

Addressing parliament two days before the resumption of Solidarity's national congress, Gen. Jaruzelski said Solidarity must respect the spirit of the Gdansk agreements and give up any ideas of a power struggle.

The premier refrained from making any direct threats, but said the recent hardline statements by the party Politburo and the government regarding Solidarity remained valid.

This was a "decisive time" for Poland, he declared, and everything now depended on the attitude of Solidarity which should discontinue the radical line it had taken during the first part of its congress.

The union, he said, must take "an unequivocal socialist road", break off its contacts with "centres of anti-communism' and recognize the overriding necessity of Poland's alliances.

Gen. Jaruzelski repeated suggestions that a "coalition platform" could be set up grouping "all those who are against socialism".

Observers said the premier seemed to have toned down somewhat the authorities' line concerning Solidarity, shortly before the parliament was due to vote on the thorny problem of worker self-management.

Union leader Lech Walesa, interviewed briefly on the radio today, remained cool and kept his sense of humour. He declared: "The current situation is interesting. We will not give in to panic, even if others do".

Walesa Previews Congress

LD241252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Andrzej Jelenski interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman, the second round of the congress is approaching. In your opinion, what can we Poles expect from it?

[Answer] What will be decided by the congress, will be decided by the delegates. Nonetheless, I think that we are so close to the community that we shall answer all those questions which the community asks. There will be answers, there will be programs, and there will be statements about all the subjects of interest to the whole community.

[Question] What, in your opinion, will be the most important part of the second round of the congress, besides program matters?

[Answer] We shall try to fit [pol wmontowoac] Solidarity into the national situation or otherwise to demonstrate points in which everything should be (?fitted) to Solidarity. Thus we shall answer the question about our movements position (?regarding) statute and program matters. That is really what interests our entire movement.

[Question] In your opinion, how should one assess the present sociopolitical and economic situation of the country?

[Answer] It is interesting, but it can be solved. Really, the community is not panicking; someone else is panicking. We are not panicking, we are able to solve it without unnecessary shouting and excitement.

[Question] In your view, can it be said that the Polish community is patient?

[Answer] Of course it is. It is patient and it knows that it is capable of solving all these problems.

[Question] Much was said in our country--particularly in the mass media--about the first round of the Solidarity congress. In your opinion as the chairman of the National Consulative Commission, how does Solidarity assess the first round?

[Answer] Of course we made (?three) small mistakes, but this was our first congress; the second will be much better. At the same time, we did signal the problems that interest us. At the second round there will be answers to them; the directions for solving them will be marked out.

[Question] It is said that Solidarity is a democratic union but it is also said that there is a bit too much of this democracy.

[Answer] Of course we are learning democracy, (?or) democratization. This means that this is necessary, that we should watch ourselves, that it is necessary to put the democracy in order. We are putting it in order, but in order to do so, we must first learn about it.

SIWAK DISCOURAGES DUAL PZPR-SOLIDARITY MEMBERSHIP

LD242244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Central Board of the independent, self-governing Trade Union of Workers of Construction Industry and House Construction Cooperatives, met with the party organization of the Central Board of the Trade Union of Transportation and Highway workers. Answering numerous questions, Siwak resolutely declared himself in favor of a strong center of industrial branch trade unions.

Speaking on simultaneous membership of the party and Solidarity, he said that the ideologies of organizations are developing in such a way that it seems necessary to back clearly only one of the sides.

REGIONAL SOLIDARITY UNITS CRITICIZE KKP POSITION

LD242052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The moderate attitude of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] of NSZZ Solidarity on the matter of workers' self-government has met with protest from, among others, the Presidium of the Lodz Solidarity regional board. In its opinion the attitude is contrary to the resolutions of the first NSZZ Solidarity congress. That is also why it cannot be accepted. At the same time, the Lodz Solidarity Presidium demands that the KKP Presidium retract the attitude it adopted.

A similar protest was contained in the resolution of the Plock NSZZ Solidarity Presidium and the plenipotentiary for food matters on behalf of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity, Jan Rulewski, is of the same opinion.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL PROTESTS FISH PRICE RISE

LD242236 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (PAP)--Solidarity's food plenipotentiary in the Consultative Committee Jan Rulewski passed to PAP in Bydgoszcz a protest against current price policy. The message of protest is addressed to President of the State Price Commission Zdzislaw Krasinski.

According to the authors of the protest the principle of consulting price rises with society and unions is being violated. To exemplify it they quote recent, unexpected rise of inland water fish prices. The proposed compensation is unacceptable, Solidarity says.

At the same time Solidarity suggests that the recent price rise is introduced rather to suck money out of people's pockets than to improve market supplies.

Jan Rulewski decided that the issue should be passed as urgent to the Solidarity's Consultative Committee.

PZPR SECRETARY HITS SOLIDARITY 'STRATEGISTS'

AU241609 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 81 p 2

[PAP report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak at the 19 September voivodship session of PZPR delegates in Zielona Gora to discuss the voivodship party organization's program]

[Text] Speaking at the session, M. Wozniak took a stand on the views expressed during the session's discussion and dwelt on the main lines and forms of the party's activities under the conditions of threats to our country's socialist reality.

He stressed with particular force the activities of the hostile forces against the Soviet Union and the dangers posed by such activities for our state and people. He appealed for a complete and enthusiastic mobilization of the party's forces in every factory and community in order to effectively resist the destructive practices of Solidarity groups. However, he stressed authoritatively that such an offensive is directed against Solidarity strategists who go for a battle of confrontation, and not against the Solidarity union as such, and that the social agreement will be implemented most responsibly.

OFFICIALS, WALESA ATTEND PRIMATE'S CEREMONY

LD242330 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (PAP)--A ceremony of Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp's ingress in St. John's Basilica was held here today which was attended by church officials, Vice-Chairman of the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal, Vice-Premier Jerzy Kuberski, and Solidarity union boss Lech Walesa, among others.

Primate of Poland, Archbishop Glemp holds a double post of metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw.

In his homily delivered at a holy mass served on the occasion, Archbishop Glemp said that the bishop of Warsaw today has to call on his brothers and say: "these streets were soaked with blood enough. Today the country needs love and sacrifice but without bloodshed. It needs peace at any price. Today the sacrifice means prudence, moderation, and dialogue. Today the sacrifice means work, of which the pope speaks in his latest encyclical."

PELIKAN PRESENTS CASE FOR LEFT'S SUPPORT OF SOLIDARITY

PM240907 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 20-21 Sep 81 pp 1, 21

[Jiri Pelikan article: "Left Must Take Sides"]

[Text] Brezhnev's latest ultimatum to the Polish party and government and the latter's threats to "implement all the means at the state's disposal" to eliminate the "anarchy" have again increased the tension between the government and the working class and the majority of the people to the verge of an open confrontation. It is understandable that this worries everyone watching the renewal process hopefully in this key country for European and world peace (World War II began with an attack on Poland). But it would be unrealistic to believe that the very profound changes that have been taking place since August last year in a Soviet bloc country can develop without clashes and tensions between the newly emergent social forces and the party, forced to maintain its monopoly on power under constant political, economic and military pressure from Moscow.

There was a period before the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Congress when it seemed that the changes in Polish society following the Gdansk agreements had penetrated the ruling party too and that the July congress might produce not only personal leadership changes but also a credible political and economic program capable of extricating the country from its profound crisis and of opening the way to cooperation between the PZPR and other social forces, foremost among which is the trade union Solidarity. Unfortunately, the changes were limited only to individuals. Hence stems the impression that the party wanted to unload responsibility for the crisis onto Gierek and his close aides, giving the impression that the system is good and that it was individuals who made the mistakes. For this very reason the outcome of the congress was received with mistrust by the public--mistrust which subsequently increased with the disorganization of the market and the communique which Kania and Jaruzelski signed in the Crimea with Brezhnev (so remeniscent of the communique which Brezhnev and Dubcek signed at Cierna Nad Tisou in summer 1968 shortly before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia).

It was just then--following Kania's and Jaruzelski's return from the USSR--that a sudden change took place in the PZPR leadership's attitude toward the trade union, expressed in the measures against liberal journalists in the mass media. in the arrogance with which important decisions were taken without consulting Solidarity (price increases, the self-government law, the closing of the inquiry into the Bydgoszcz violence, and so forth).

And it is here that one must seek the origins of the present tension, not in the results of the first part of the Solidarity congress, as even some Western commentators would have us believe in their constant readiness to demonstrate their "comprehension" of the Soviet attitude (and constant severity toward Western government).

Under pressure from Moscow--which bears the chief responsibility for the present situation--the PZPR leadership has begun the "normalization" process that has presented Solidarity with a single choice: to submit to and integrate itself into the system and in time become the party's transmission belt or to defend its autonomy even at the price of an open conflict with the government. Walesa has always shown himself to be an advocate of negotiation, but in such a situation he could only opt for the latter alternative if he wanted to maintain Solidarity's unity in a situation in which the workers grassroots--yes, workers, not Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] or Catholic advisers!--are becoming more radical in the presence of the nightmare of the tragic economic situation.

This very situation is the key to understanding why Solidarity has "transcended" the original framework for its role, as defined in the Gdansk agreements a year ago: In view of the government's inability to resolve the country's economic crisis, Solidarity is abandoning a stance based purely on demands (for which it has been criticized by the government) and is offering its cooperation in the effort aimed at increasing production, thus shouldering its share of responsibility within the economy by means of self-government. It is not a decision taken by the trade union leadership: On the contrary, when Solidarity urged the workers to work even on free Saturdays, they replied: Yes, we are prepared to make sacrifices and to work harder but we must have the guarantee that the result of our work will not be nullified by incompetent leaders, as has happened in the past. Hence the workers' demand to be able to select factory managers on the basis of their abilities rather than of loyalty to the party, that is on the basis of the "nomenklatura," and to be able to take part in supervising the distribution of the product of their work.

It is very strange to find even within the left commentators and advisers who consider this demand "exaggerated" and "unrealistic" within the system of "real socialism." But how can you explain to a Polish worker that he does not have this right when the Polish Constitution itself (which Brezhnev invokes in his latest ultimatum) states that Poland is a socialist state and that all power belongs to the working class? If the self-government plan is "unrealistic" in countries under Soviet hegemony, then the commentators themselves must emerge from their ideological and political ambiguity and cease calling these countries "socialist" and their parties "communist" or "workers."

How can the PZPR Politburo accuse Solidarity of wishing to wrest power from the Sejm by calling for a people's referendum on the self-government model when the Polish Constitution itself recognizes the referendum as a legal tool and hence the Solidarity members are asking only to exercise a constitutional right? And how can it be regarded as "extreme" and "illegitimate" to call for the free choice of candidates in the coming administrative elections when the constitution proclaims and allows this and it is the party and its apparatus which are not respecting the Constitution by using a single list [of candidates].

There are many people, even on the left, who think that Solidarity should not be involved in politics and is not respecting the appeals made on this by the PZPR and the Catholic Church. This appeal would be just if there were anywhere in Poland aside from the one party where it was possible to be involved in politics, if there were political plurality in the form of parties and movements allowing the citizens to chose the various programs and the various ways of implementing them. In the present situation, therefore, it is logical that the independent trade union should, for many people, also become a platform for expressing the political aspirations which cannot be demonstrated anywhere else, in view of the fact that even in the PZPR only a minority can really be politically active. This situation cannot be settled with administrative measures and censorship but by gradually making room for a public life in which all citizens can take part.

Not only Moscow but also some "commentators" and "advisers" who declare that they are friends of the Polish people criticize the Solidarity trade union for the famous appeal to the workers of the other Eastern countries. Whether it was right to adopt such a document or not is debatable. But it is a distortion of its nature to talk of a call to the workers of the other countries to form independent trade unions and of a desire to export the "Polish model." This is not its aim; it is a legitimate defense by Solidarity against the avalanche of lies which have been told about Solidarity in the Eastern countries for months. Is it any wonder that the Solidarity members, humiliated by this gross propaganda and undefended by their national government, wanted to tell the workers of the neighboring countries that they feel they are their "brothers" and "allies" not their enemies? As Walesa himself said, they have not written anything but what the party taught them with the famous slogan, "Workers of the World Unite." Moreover they have also learned the lesson of history: When the Hungarian workers in 1956 and the Czechoslovak workers in 1968 remained alone they were defeated.

Of course a diplomat or an experienced politician would not have chosen this moment for certain appeals and gestures; it could be that Solidarity is making an error of judgment on the forces in the field. But we should not forget that these thousands of independent trade union members, largely young people, have only recently emerged from silence and political ostracism without preparation or experience, through no fault of their own. But on the whole the vast majority of the Polish people have shown--even recently--surprising political maturity. It is to be hoped that also [as published] the PZPR leadership group to summon the Soviet tanks for "fraternal aid" (because it would have no other choice in view of the fact that it does not have the strength and the consensus of party members for a repression policy).

If the renewal process, followed with such hopes by all of us who believe in the socialist ideal, is hit by internal repression or by a foreign military intervention, the responsibilities must be clear: It is Brezhnev's old-fashioned, dogmatic leadership which has not allowed the Polish people the peace necessary to solve their problems with understanding and on the basis of negotiations. We have always advocated this path and hope that it might be possible even today. But if it comes to open conflict between the Polish Government and people, the left must state unequivocally that it will side with the vast majority of the Polish people (together with those communists who want dialogue and oppose a return to dogmatism) and the expression of its will which Solidarity above all constitutes today.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE QUESTIONS SOLIDARITY AIMS

LD242012 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] TRUBUNA LUDU publishes a long article by Zbigniew Wnenka, which says:

The renewal movement concentrated in Solidarity has done so much for Poland that a memorial ought to be erected for its leaders. And that is all. However, these achievements are by no means a guarantee that in the future everything Solidarity does will deserve a similar evaluation. On the contrary, the possibility cannot be ruled out that people who are today putting their trust in the leaders will tomorrow start throwing stones at them, that history will condemn and denigrate them, and that the people will pay a far higher price for everything than $27 billion.

Have all those who are today so passionately renewing Poland not by chance omitted from their field of view the concept which, while it might have been abused a little, is called Poland's state interests? Is there not some truth in what so amazes many foreign observers--that the Poles have been stubbornly trying to bring disaster on themselves?

As far as the reform is concerned, both the government and the trade union are avoiding talking to the people about unpleasant things--the government because it is afraid of the trade union, and the trade union because it is afraid of the people.

Alongside the price rises, for example, there is the question of unemployment as an inevitable consequence of self-government and bankruptcy of unprofitable enterprises. The question of reductions in pay everywhere where labor productivity is not high enough, and the question of the most strict attitude regarding those unaccustomed to working--it is not difficult to observe that all of these are very ticklish questions which Solidarity would like to have nothing to do with, in order not to harm its reputation.

Proclaiming the arrival of the new, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, the leaders are unconsciously moving into the old rut. What in Solidarity's opinion is bad for the state, that is, any kind of centralization, proves to be acceptable for the trade union itself. Solidarity champions extreme decentralization in the state as a necessary condition to overcome the difficulties successfully, but is introducing centralization for itself for the very same reasons.

The trade union wants to have an influence on the choice of managers yet at the same time will defend the workers against the very same managers--a multiplication of the same mistake made by the party, and which resulted in the independent trade unions' emergence. The claim is made against the party that it imposes atheism, but the trade union imposes religious rites. While demanding decent prices for the peasants, the trade union temporarily forgets that they are not to the benefit of the worker, and vice versa. Basing their demand on paradoxes, Solidarity leaves to the government the resolution of impossible tasks in reconciling society. Having lost their heads over the success in the preliminary confrontation, the Solidarity leaders have recognized the struggle as the fundamental political formula, and in feverish searching for an opponent they have ceased to distinguish between friend and foe, and have thus embarked on the destruction of their own idea.

"The struggle has only begun," Lech Walesa said. Such a slogan eliminates the tortuous feeling of uncertainty, and replaces it with a consciousness of one's historic mission. Becoming a part of history is a stronger attraction than drug addiction.

"Should we bring them down out of the clouds and on to the solid ground?" But it is you who ought to be simply brought down to earth first and foremost. For this is not a game of cards. We are talking about the state. Let the state not be turned into a mere stage where spectacles of human vanity are played out.

The message to the peoples of East Europe was a manifestation of extreme political stupidity.

Let us first put our own house in order, before taking on the rearrangement of furniture in others' houses according to our own fantasies. Let us not propose our renewal for others until we have eliminated the kilometer-long lines, and are convinced ourselves that not only our ideals are right, but also the methods with which we want to achieve them. Let us try to understand that so far our real achievement has only been the democracy of the standing-in-line committee, and that this system is of so little interest that it is hardly worth exporting. If we do not want others to interfere in our affiars, let us not interfere in other people's.

SOLIDARITY FARMERS, MINISTRY REACH AGREEMENT

LD241448 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] [Dateline not given] The Solidarity of Private Farmers has reached an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture. Farmers will refrain from protest actions and they will pay the third installment of tax by 3 October.

SIERADZ CITIZENS APPEAL FOR FARMERS' HELP

LD241506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The Sieradz Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, the Sierad Voivodship Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the Sieradz voivoda have sent an appeal to the farmers of the voivodship regarding the tragic supply situation to urban citizens.

The signatories of this appeal ask the farmers to increase deliveries of livestock to the procurement points and to meet their contract obligations on time. They also appeal to the agricultural population of the voivodship to voluntarily give up meat ration allocations in the fourth quarter in favor of hospitals, boarding schools, kindergartens and childrens' homes.

The voivoda of (?Pila) has sent a similar appeal to farmers in the voivodship.

KANIA ATTENDS PZPR DEPUTIES CLUB SESSION

Tasks Discussed

LD231233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania participated in a meeting of the PZPR Deputies' Club.

Tasks for (?implementing) the resolutions of the ninth congress--presented by the chairman of the club Kazimierz Barcikowski--are being discussed, as are problems concerning the work of the Sejm and its next session, and the draft bills on the state enterprise, the workforce self-government, and the trade unions.

The deputies were given a report on the activity of the government anticrisis staff.

Kania Speaks

LD232222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The parliamentary party of the PZPR held a meeting today. Stanislaw Kania, Central Committee first secretary, participated in the meeting. The parliamentary party's task in light of the ninth congress resolutions and problems concerning tomorrow's session were among the topics discussed.

Taking the floor, Stanislaw Kania stressed the need for a profound discussion of our parliament's role and the functioning of the PZPR parliamentary party. Great hopes are pinned on the Sejm, but attempts to discredit it are also being made. These attempts, directed against the supreme sovereign body among the authorities of the people's state, are unacceptable. It is necessary to define correctly the plane of cooperation between the parliamentary party and the Central Committee. Stanislaw Kania advocated the idea of PZPR deputies participating as much as possible not only in the Sejm's work but also in forming the party's programmatic ideas.

More on Kania Speech

LD240540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Meetings of Sejm Deputies' Clubs of the PZPR and the Democratic Party [SD] were held yesterday. Rising to speak at the end of the meeting Stanislaw Kania stressed the need for profound discussion about the role of our parliament and about the functioning of the PZPR Club.

During the meeting matters connected with the activity and changes in the nature and scope of the Front of National Unity [FJN] were mentioned. The deputies were informed that a team is carrying out work in the National Committee of the FJN to prepare proposals for changes in the FJN statute in order to create better conditions on the platform of national agreement of all organizations which are based on socialism. At the meeting of the SD Deputies' Club the deputies stated that they would support in voting the draft statutes in the versions drawn up by Sejm commissions with the participation of representatives of the trade unions and associations and experts.

GDANSK PZPR ISSUES APPEAL TO 'PATRIOTIC FORCES'

LD241530 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia: At the intiative of the PZPR works committee at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk a meeting has been held of the sociopolitical aktiv of a dozen or so of the largest work enterprises, higher educational institutions and institutions of the tri-city, including the shipyard and the ports. Secretaries of the works committee and of the basic party organization of the PZPR, representatives of the youth organizations of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and the Socialist Union of Polish Students, of the Polish Teachers' Union, of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, of certain works organizations of NSZZ Solidarity and representatives of the directorates of the works and enterprises, took part in the meeting. After a 2-hour discussion, during which various viewpoints were represented, the participants in the meeting, acting in accordance with a concern for the supreme interest of the nation and of the state adopted an appeal to all the patriotic forces in Poland. We read in it:

--Nothing and no one is authorized to jeopardize the security of Poles.

--The nation will never pardon or forgive anyone for breaking the line of accord indicated by the principles contained in the social contracts of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie.

--Working people and the whole society of the Gdansk coast have the moral right to demand peace and calm, for only in such an atmosphere can they work to overcome the crisis.

--All obstacles hindering dialogue and cooperation must be removed.

--The form and content of joint action can and must be defined jointly and urgently and introduced into the everyday practice of our social, political and economic life on behalf of the best-conceived interests of our socialist fatherland.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

LD250254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] The second national congress of the Scientific Society of Organization and Management which has opened in Warsaw will assess the work of the society, define the main directions of the activities of the society for 1981-1985, adopt a new statute and elect new executive bodies of the society. The secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR Marian Wozniak who is attending the congress expressed his conviction that the members of the society would join with the members of the Supreme Technical Organization, the Polish Economic Society and other similar organizations in action aimed at overcoming the economic crisis and stabilizing life in the country.

KUBIAK TV INTERVIEW ON INTELLIGENTSIA, COMMON BELIEFS

LD240052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1803 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Interview with Prof. Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade secretary and professor, I would like to ask you kindly that our conversation focus on the anxieties in our community, and the relationship between the intelligentsia and the phenomena which are causing this drama of our life. I would like to stress that the creative circles, though numerically small, have always had a very powerful influence on events in the country. On occasions the opinion of these circles determined the interpretation of events. I would like to ask: What is the assessment of the secretary and professor of these troubles, and the attitude of the intelligentsia toward the phenomena which we would like to eliminate and which are blocking the line of social agreement?

[Answer] I will start with the role of the intelligentsia, if I may. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Polish intelligentsia, particularly during the most difficult Polish period of partitions, constituted not merely the conscience of the Polish nation, it constituted not merely its ethical sensitiveness, it was not only the bearer of historical awareness, but also the factor substituting for the lack of an independent state. This intelligentsia was literally the salt of this Polish earth.

And I believe that although a great deal has changed there is now a different hegemony in the Polish nation-making process because this hegemony belongs to the symbolic plow and in the work establishment; the role of Polish intelligentsia, though altered, cannot be negated because what exists in the sphere of social anxiety when it moves into the sphere of reason, it moves through the generalization which is imperative, exactly the role of the member of the intelligentsia which is ancillary in relation to the nation. [sentence as heard] What is more, at present we have a situation where in the current Polish conflict the Polish intelligentsia is not only on one side. Just like the whole community the intelligentsia is divided and scattered. This intelligentsia experiences the same type of anxiety and sometimes the same type of inability to articulate that anxiety. However, in my opinion this intelligentsia, exactly because of this historical role of the Polish intelligentsia, bears much greater responsibility than anyone else for what is happening in the country at present, because this intelligentsia should make the effort, as it did at the time of the partitions, to preserve the Polish national awareness, and it did arouse it and brought it under the thatched roofs. So at this moment the Polish intelligentsia should not give cause for anxiety, but above individual reasons and above the diversity of the roads in search of truth they should be able to articulate what is the critical path and defend this critical path on behalf of the nation.

I believe that the situation is exactly like this. The situation in which we find ourselves calls for such a defense.

[Question] But the divisions among the intelligentsia, the differences of orientation are a fact. In the light of this, are these differences not a barrier to the construction of a platform for social agreement?

[Answer] Please allow me to make an analogy with the striped regional costume of the Lowicz Region, very close to that area where I first learned to walk on Polish soil. There are a tremendous number of colors in that striped regional costume: But those colors are one whole and those colors derive their meaning only through that whole. And I believe that in the circles of the Polish intelligentsia it is at this moment exactly the same. It is just necessary for those individual colors which occur in that mosaic of opinions, searchings and experiences to be added together into one whole and for that primacy of the whole over one color to be strongly evident:

And, if I may, I would like to return to those Polish dramas. This is, after all, at a time following a very clearly important statement by the Politburo; this is after a very eloquent and dramatic statement by our state authorities. Those documents are at this moment in every Polish home, in every Polish family (?and), after all, this is not a polemic of the authorities with society, but a polemic in every Polish home about what is happening. Why were such documents necessary? What happened, for it to be necessary to speak so dramatically and clearly?

I know that many listeners at this moment may simply be saying that I am going to defend those documents because I have to. Not I want to defend those documents not because I have to, but because I am convinced, myself, that they had to be published. They had to be published in order to initiate an act of national sobering up; in order--above all that divides, above the slanders and above the insinuations--to (?articulate) the question: What must we simply as people in every Polish home do at this moment for that answer to be able to come; in the fenzy of putting in order, in the fury of arriving simply and solely at one's arguments, for that which is common not to be lost and for that which is common not to be destroyed?

[Question] Because pluralism of opinions in Poland is an uncontrovertible fact, we should maybe ask, in order for those various views to meet somewhere, where are they to meet? What is that color to be called, the color of which you were talking, professor?

[Answer] That color is Poland: That Poland with the whole complicated process of history; that Poland with those events, how very dramatic they are, in our contacts with our other neighbors in the process of history; with the enormous number of wounds, wounds which seemed to have healed but which, however, are bleeding in places with the enormous scars on the memory which are still a kind of reckoning of wrongs, real or imagined, more often real. So, the point is for what hurts not to become a destructive force, but for that which we have in common to be salvaged from what hurts for the sake of the identity of that special nation which we are.

What would I call common? What is common for everyone in our Polish homes, including those housing those little children only a few years old, but already smiling to us, those where there is only reflection on life that is past, and those where there is a reflection arousing human warmth in that house.

There is first of all internal calm. The calm which will make it possible to build step by step such a community which as real socialism would be close to what is most beautiful in theoretical socialism, this active and beautiful human idea. But, if I may, I would like to add something: This calm is only a beginning.

The second factor which is desperately needed here is reflection on an individual scale. How can we contribute to this calm? And on this individual level there is already something from the sphere of the intellect but also from that of ethics. How we should want to see in another person primarily that which is good, primarily honesty of intention and not to see in him an enemy and opponent. How we should wish to add our own work, even if we are not completely convinced by a particular matter, for at the moment, that work, this calm and this type of generous attitude toward another person is utterly necessary.

I state my support for these documents because they show the whole drama of this situation. They are not the documents of Machiavellian or masochistic authorities which are tormenting themselves. They are the documents of authorities which have found themselves in a dramatic situation when they have to tell society: Things cannot go on like this.

And it cannot go on like this just because winter is approaching, although this is very important. It cannot go on like this because the economy daily finds itself in a worse situation, although this too is very important. It cannot go on like this primarily because the wounds we are inflicting on ourselves are embedded in what is the substance of the national bond--thanks to which we have always defended ourselves.

This is why these documents are so dramatic. I hope that reflections of this kind are prompted in every Polish home not through opposition between the authorities and the public, not through sniffing out who wants to take us up the garden path and how they want to do this in the name of some group interests so dramatic if the authorities do not wish to be opposed to themselves? [as heard] They are so dramatic because of a sense of responsibility: responsibility for these very Polish homes, responsibility for what is ordinary and everyday. After all we all have only one life.

[Question] I wonder where one can get the strength to create this uniform and constructive attitude toward society? Can one get this only from the dramatic nature of the situation or also from our past achievements? It appears to me that many people think that everything has to be started again. At times I am afraid to look around because it seems to me that I won't find anything there. Have we not lost our perspective which gives us the tradition of what we have achieved in Poland?

[Answer] I am tremendously afraid of any and every view which directly or by implication demands the ashes from which the country is to be reborn anew, for we have had a tremendous amount of these ashes in our Polish history. However, I believe we have to remind ourselves how--over and above the tearing apart into districts, above the 27 parties which once were active in the Second Republic--how nevertheless Gdynia came into being, how the country grew, how the country defined itself, how it existed. And this country was in us and because of it we could begin to build after the war.

We also have to ask quite simply: What were things really like in that year of 1945? How many lacerations were there--for that (country) which emerged from the war, that country of the incomplete homes, that country of those real and symbolic Polish gaves? And yet we found the possibility of understanding; and yet we built this country just as it is, where the sum of wrongs still contains many issues which have not resolved but where there is a tremendous potential which bids us ask, over and above the differences, how the alliance exists: not so as to run it, but so that it will be more beautiful in an ordinary human way; so that it will be possible to live happily in it. I state that we have this chance.

For me personally, (?or rather for) the system of values I adhere to, I believe that this chance lies in the resolutions of the ninth congress. In these resolutions which, after all, were not written by a theoretician but which were written in a very unusual manner by thousands of co-authors who, after all, are Poles. I believe that this program, if we really (?bear in mind) all its humanistic value, is very close to what people wished to derive from the social ethos of Catholicisim. It is also close, after all, to all those who are not in the party. For in my conviction these are not the real Polish divisions. The real Polish divisions exist between those who, in accordance with a feeling of responsibility for themselves and for others to whom they communicate a particular argument and whom they arouse to particular actions, between those who have this kind of responsibility and those who have no responsibility of this kind. That is why for me personally everything that is dramatic at the moment must be brought to Polish families, to those Polish homes to which I have been admitted to say this at the moment, thanks to technology. We should consider in our everyday habitual situations what price we cannot pay and do not wish to pay for the controversy between the arguments. We must ask ourselves where is that critical path which must be followed. I believe that if the correct answer comes it will be very simple for us to come to an agreement with everyone [word indistinct].

[Question] I would maybe permit myself, comrade, to end with that statement, because we have only limited time on television news.

[Answer] I am enormously grateful for the chance to come into so many Polish homes [word indistinct].

PARTY CONTROL OFFICIAL ON CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

AU241420 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[PAP Adolf Reut interview with Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission: "Ambiguous Positions Are Incompatible With Party Affiliation"--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] It is natural that not only party members are highly interested in the activities of the Central Party Control Commission. In recent months, the tasks and role of the Central Party Control Commission have significantly increased. As a result of the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the powers of commissions have increased.

In a conversation with a PAP correspondent, Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, answered several questions concerning the functions of party control commissions.

[Question] Can one still regard as topical the tasks performed by the commission to purge the party from persons who, frequently holding responsible posts, have discredited the party and contributed to the crisis?

[Answer] Most cases examined by state control organs have also already been scrutinized, on the basis of the decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, by party control commissions at all levels. We have repeatedly informed the public about it, presenting the cases in detail, particularly in the report on the activity of the Central Party Control Commission at the ninth party congress. At the same time we pointed out that there were certainly still cases requiring closer examination or which have not been fully scrutinized by state control organs. In this sense, it is still impossible to say exactly when that process will end. Moreover, we also take into account the possibility that, in view of new evidence, more cases may emerge to be carefully examined. Of course, all of them will be scrutinized, and the persons found guilty will incur party penalties. As has been the case to date, the groups and party organizations concerned will be informed about the decision adopted by the teams of the Central Party Control Commission.

[Question] Some people are saying that party sanctions are too mild for those who have brought the country to the crisis.

[Answer] I do not share the view that a party penalty, particularly the highest one, expulsion from the ranks of the PZPR, is not painful. Such an opinion can be held only by persons ideologically not connected with the party and underestimating the moral aspect of the party affiliation.

Personally I consider that our party has treated severely the main persons responsible for the present crisis in our country. Those persons have been expelled from the party, deprived of their Sejm seats and state awards. Moreover, the cases of some persons found guilty of abuses have been taken over by prosecution organs. I am aware that some persons would like those punishments to be even more severe.

But that has nothing to do with the objective and fair assessment of all--I emphasize--all circumstances that brought about the crisis situation in the country. Speaking plainly, some people demand even harsher punishments for those who have already suffered the consequences of their errors. In my opinion, those demands are dictated not by the feeling of justice, but frequently by political considerations and, in some cases, maybe by a desire for...revenge; vengeance has nothing to do with justice. They always miss each other.

[Question] What do you think about the situation--not hypothetical at all--in which a party member, also affiliated in Solidarity, puts trade union discipline above party discipline and participates in activities which frequently have nothing to do with the tasks and functioning principles of a trade union?

[Answer] Indeed, this is a very topical and at the same time highly complex issue. I know that many party members--and not only party members--are now perplexed, because they joined Solidarity as a trade union, expecting its constructive activity to help the country out of the crisis, expecting the union to act in line with the social accords signed and with the statutes adopted.

But now, and particularly after the first part of the Solidarity congress, even if there was any one who had any doubts, a significant part of the union leadership and of union advisers have proven themselves to have political, and not trade union ambitions. For this reason I consider that party members who also belong to that union, and particularly those holding various elective functions in it, should declare their allegiance as soon as possible and unequivocally.

For this reason, the appropriate party organizations, echelons and control commissions must demand from some comrades--particularly from those uncritically yielding to trade union discipline in matters that have nothing to do with trade union activities--to declare themselves unequivocally. Behaviour in line with the saying: "Offer a candle to God and a stump to the devil" is unacceptable in our party.

In the party we must see clearly who is who and what he stands for.

[Question] What do the qualitatively new role and increased tasks of control commissions mean in practice? What are the most important tasks confronting them?

[Answer] We have specified those tasks at the recent session of the Central Party Control Commission which endorsed regulations and set up adjudicating teams. Our most important tasks are to see to it that party members observe statutory principles, to foment and consolidate party unity, and to consistently rid our ranks of those who break ideological, organizational and moral principles.

It is also our duty to vigorously defend comrades against unsubstantiated charges, and at the same time to firmly react to the manifestations of mismanagement, lack of discipline, unrealiability and inefficiency among party members performing their duties in their assigned posts including proposing dismissal from office and the withdrawal of party recommendations.

We will use our broad powers discretely, but at the same time in a principled manner, closely cooperating with party organizations and echelons.

WARSAW CITES TRYBUNA LUDU ON MEAT SHORTAGES

LD231102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 23 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In TRYBUNA LUDU, Ewa (?Fiala) answers the question asked by so many publications: Where is the meat? But first the facts. In terms of meat, the farmers supply around 3,000 tons of livestock. About 5,000 tons are needed every day in order for our coupons to be converted into food. In September there will be a shortage in covering coupons of about 13-15,000 tons in relation to the plan amounting to around 20,000 tons. [as heard]

Now the reply: The (?meat) bypasses the socialized procurement points. It is an exchangeable trade item, an object of black market trade, and also a sort of capital investment. This concerns animal breeders from the eastern part of the country, where small farmers are predominant.

And now Ewa (?Fiala's) conclusions: It is necessary to demand-and she writes, to execute this--that the management of enterprises and political and social organizations neither initial nor approve of an exchange of products. Means and people to implement the methods must be found in order to defend the general interests of the community. We have the right to demand this.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DEBTS, EXPORTS

LD230954 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sep (PAP)--In an interview given to PAP journalist Henryk Borucinski, Director of the Currency and Financial Department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade Zygmunt Krolak said that the total amount of money to be repaid by Poland next year for credits both guaranteed and not guaranteed by governments equals some 6,500 million dollars plus more than 3,000 million dollars interest. The interest amounts to a lot of money, but it must be understood that the interest rate on the world currency market has reached the level of usury.

Krolak said that, unwilling to apply such a dramatic measure as a default on debts, what we care most about is to rescue our economy from grinding to a halt. Thus, first of all we ensure import in order to maintain exportable production and production for the needs on the most sensitive spheres of the economy in general.

Talks with Western financiers on re-scheduling of repayment and new credits which are to boost industry are not easy. We have even observed that their stance has grown somewhat more rigid.

This compels to reduce import from the capitalist countries. This year our import from hard-currency countries has dropped by about one-fourth, i.e. over 1,000 million dollars in comparison with last year. Unless we get a re-scheduling and obtain more credits, import from the capitalist countries will record a further drop next year. This will be reflected by the volume of production and export, which in turn will further decrease Poland's capabilities of repayment.

We are without means for the import of materials and spare parts. Thus, the dramatically reduced volume of exported coal may drop even more, for we are not supplying the mining industry with spare parts for West German and other machinery. The withdrawal of Western deposits from our banks has caused incalculable loss. The government of some of our creditors tried to make up for this withdrawal by other means, but this move was resisted by other countries. On the other hand, the understanding on the part of the socialist states is noteworthy. In the eight months of this year our import from the socialist countries, mainly from the Soviet Union, has exceeded the value of export to those countries by more than 7,000 million dollars.

The public feeling is that the [word indistinct] has been wasted. The debt has grown, the situation has aggravated in all the branches of production and the inflationary gap keeps on growing. However, we have progressed greatly in preparations for a fundamental economic reform. Self-reliance and self-financing of enterprises should dramatically stimulate the interest in the efficiency of work and management. Production for the domestic market and for export should grow. A price reform is inseparably linked with the economic reform. The good harvest in agriculture is our asset. If it is made good use of for the market and for export it may bring about a visible improvement before the end of this year. There are also our export assets: sulphur, copper and silver. The production and export of those materials is not declining.

Going back to the problem of re-scheduling and foreign credits, Krolak stressed the overriding importance of arresting the drop of export and ensuring supplies for the functioning of the essential branches of the economy. If we make a firm step ahead in this field, we shall win the support of our creditors and economic partners in general.

SEJM TO CONSIDER CHANGES IN MINERS' PENSION LAW

LD232202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers today sent the speaker of the Sejm a draft law altering the previous regulations on pensions for miners and their families.

The draft law defines the opportunities for early retirement. In accordance with the amended law, beginning with next year, the retirement age of miners will gradually be lowered with a target of 50 years; and the length of work time required for a pension will be 25 years. The alteration of these regulations represents a further stage in the implementation of the Jastrzebie agreement.

In addition to this, the growth in the pensions of miners working underground who, after they have fulfilled the pension conditions, wish to continue to work, will be faster. Additional insurance will also be introduced, paid for by the works, against the consequences of accidents on the job.

SEJM COMMISSIONS REVIEW AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION

Harvest, Meat Supply Reported

LD232118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] During today's session of the Sejm Commission for Agriculture and the Food Industry, Jeryz Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, stated that the current year is a good one for vegetable production. We have harvested about 20 million tons of cereals and 43 million tons of potatoes. The beet harvest is not bad. The sugar campaign has begun earlier which permits a more rapid improvement of the market supply of this basic article. However, the procurement of animals for slaughter is very low. The import from abroad this month of 27,000 tons of meat will alleviate [word indistinct] shortages, but it will not cover the needs resulting from rationed sales.

Academic Difficulties

LD231508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] A 2-day session of the Sejm Commission for Science and Technological Progress came to an end today. The deputies acquainted themselves with the state of preparation of the social and living base of higher education before the new academic year. Prof Jerzy Nawrocki, minister of science, higher education and technology, delivered a report on this subject. It transpires from the data presented that the new academic year will commence in difficult conditions. About 300 buildings are being renovated, and in most cases this work will be completed on time. The situation is much worse in the area of major repairs, which are hampered by shortages of materials and by various difficulties with supplies.

The ministerial investment projects program has also been restricted. The program is being implemented at a slower rate at present and will be further reduced. In this situation the ministry has adopted the principle of protecting social investment projects first and foremost. It is calculated that student dormitories alone are short of 25,000-30,000 places at present. Nonetheless, by the end of this year three large university restaurants and 16 teaching departments will be handed over. On the eve of a new academic year such seemingly small matters as the lack of coal supplies, cleaning substances and other materials constitutes a major problem for universities.

Krakow universities are in a catastrophic fuel situation. The Jagiellonian University has reserves of coal sufficient for 10 days of heating.

In connection with this the ministry has been making efforts to counteract this situation, and has referred this matter to the Anticrisis Headquarters.

Minister Nawrocki affirmed that higher education is essentially ready for the new academic year.

DEFENSE BODIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD231710 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] The League of National Defense and the recently-formed Association of Former Professional Soldiers signed a cooperation agreement in Warsaw today with a view to serving the country's defensive capability.

Among other things, both organizations will popularize the problems of defensive tasks in society, particularly among young people.

WARSAW REPORTS MORE ON THWARTED HIJACK ATTEMPT

LD231514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] As we have already reported, yesterday evening an attempt took place to hijack a Polish Airlines [LOT] aircraft which was on a flight from Warsaw to Koszalin.

The plane took off from Okecie [Warsaw Airport] at 1940. After about a 30 minute flight, near Grudziadz, four hijackers, three men and a woman, terrorized the stewardess and the passengers with sharp instruments demanding that the plane be directed to West Berlin.

The pilot, Captain Jozef Filipowicz, misled the hijackers and decided to return to Warsaw. After the plane landed at Warsaw airport a special group of the Citizens' Militia took action after exhausting all other possibilities, and, using firearms, overpowered the hijackers. One of them is seriously wounded and is in the hospital.

The hijackers turned out to be inhabitants of Gdansk.

CZYREK ATTENDS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Czyrek's Speech

LD242335 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (PAP)--Below are the main points of the address delivered today by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the general debate of the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly: The policy of detente has brought tangible benefits to the whole world.

We are greatly disturbed however that the world is starting a new decade in a qualitatively different situation, fraught with serious threats.

The arms race is spiraling unchecked. We are facing not only its intensification, but also its universalization, as reflected in the decisions to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and produce new kinds of nuclear arms such as neutron weapons.

Very disturbing to international relations now are the attempts to revive the ill-famed policy from the position of strength. They stem from short-sighted logic, for the whole period of the past 34 years confirms unequivocally that in a new world arrangement the imperialist policy from the position of strength is a dangerous and risky relic.

Early finding of effective ways to boost the growth rate of developing nations is becoming a particularly pressing problem.

In a world of today the connexion between the establishment of peaceful relations on our planet and the requirements of the socio-economic development of nations and the whole international community is becoming clearer than ever. It rests on two crucial premises. First, that every nation and every human being has an inherent right to life in peace and respect for this right is in the common interest of all mankind. Second, that every nation and every human being is entitled to exercise without obstacle a natural right to development.

We conceive of a continuation of Poland's traditional commitment to the [word indistinct] of peaceful relations in Europe and the world also in the context of our efforts to surmount the serious problems and difficulties which our country is currently experiencing.

We tackle and solve them with absolute openenss and prudence, within the framework of our nation's indisputable record of accomplishment, in accordance with our principles, our socialist political system and the rule of law. We have remained faithful to this policy. It was reaffirmed in full by the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP last July and in the successive resolutions of Polish parliament. We shall firmly (?come out) against all anti-socialist internal threats, aided as they are at times from the outside.

We understand the concern and anxiety of our friends that we successfully overcome our difficulties, in the interest of strengthening socialist Poland as a steadfast member of the socialist community of states, in the interest of that community's strength and security, and as a stabilizing factor of peaceful order in Europe. All this is our common concern. We are grateful for the great assistance and understanding which at this trying time we are receiving from our allies and friends, most of all from the Soviet Union.

There are, however, forces which would like to exploit events in Poland. (?They are) discrediting socialism, undermining the cohesion of the community of socialist states, interference in our internal affairs, fomenting tensions and justifying the arms (?race) for purposes going against international peace and security. To such forces our answer is a categorical "no". Poland needs peace, both internal and external. Poland will defend these supreme values consistently and with all determination.

Poland's present and future are inseparably bound up with socialism. This is also in keeping with the fundamental axioms of the Polish raison d'etat. It is only such a Poland, a socialist Poland, a credible ally of its friends, that could and can make a constructive contribution to the cause of peaceful relations in Europe. For, a stable Poland means an important and indispensable factor of a stable Europe.

Poland would welcome an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. We hope this would be beneficial not only to the two nations concerned but also to the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of all nations. Many Soviet initiatives are geared to this end.

The second requirement is intensification of the positive action in the area of international security and disarmament. We consider particularly vital the striving to resume the SALT negotiations and the commencement of talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the proposal to agree on expanding the sphere of confidence building measures, and constructive support for the concept of establishing an atom-free zone in northern Europe. A treat to ban installation of any weapons in outer space would be a vital means to limit the arms race. A summit meeting of Security Council member states and possibly also other countries concerned would provide an adequate forum for fundamental negotiations on rudimentary problems of contemporary world.

It was with special attention that we heard the significant proposal included in Minister Gromyko's speech here concerning a declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe to be passed by the General Assmbly. The profoundly humanistic essence of this initiative deserves special emphasis. We lend our full support to these proposals.

We pin great hopes on the second General Assembly session on disarmament.

There is an organic link between efforts to promote disarmament and international security on the one hand and the principle of the UN declaration on preparation of societies for life in peace, passed three years ago on Poland's motion, on the other. Time has confirmed full topicality of the principles of that declaration. In connection with the review of the implementation of that declaration due at the present session, the Polish delegation expects a constructive exchange of views to develop the lofty aims and assumptions of that declaration.

The third condition for a brighter outlook on the international horizon is the elimination of conflicts and focal points of tension.

It is indespensable first of all to abandon the imperialist policy of acting from the position of strength, reject hegemonism, and combat remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism. The overwhelming majority of conflicts and crises at the moment are a direct outcome of these negative phenomena. They also spring from the failure to acknowledge historic facts and processes.

This is the case with the Middle East, where the basic problem of guaranteeing independent statehood to the Arab people of Palestine remains unsolved. All attempts to relieve tension in that region of the world will be fruitless unless this issue becomes an integral part of a general instead of a separatist solution.

The same is also true of southern Africa, where the recent armed aggression by the racist regime of RSA against Angola came as a glaring manifestation of neocolonialism. We strongly condemn the ruthless move. At the same time we fully support the heretofore UN decisions aimed against the policy of apartheid and those concerning Namibia.

The situation is much the same with Southeast Asia, where the nations of Indochina are harried by the failure to acknowledge facts and with interference in their internal affairs. The absence from this meeting of representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is a telling example of this. We proceed from the assumption that a solution to the problems of that region of the world should be derived from the stand of the governments concerned--that is why we support the constructive proposals submitted by the three states of Indochina in this respect.

Still topical are initiatives of the Afghan Government for normalization of the situation in southwest Asia.

I also express our full solidarity with the struggle of the Korean nation for the settlement of the Korean problem on the basis of the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With growing concern we watch an intensification of the tide of international terrorism in its government form, as reflected by the unparalled Israeli attack on the Iraqi atomic installations as well as in its individual forms. Not long ago our fellow countryman, the head of the Catholic Church, John Paul the second fell victim to a terrorist. The pope's recovery is our great joy.

The fourth factor of improving situation in the world is the establishment of a new just economic order and solution by joint effort of the crises in the international economic community. Still in effect are destructive attempts to subordinate economic relations with other states to politico-strategic criteria. Equality, nondiscrimination, mutual benefits--these are the fundamental principles for a workable healthy world system of economic relations.

Our foreign policy, which stems from the humanistic contents of the socialist system, finds full corroboration in the United Nations Charter. Even at periods of most serious tensions we have patiently sought solutions and platforms to keep the international dialogue alive. We are doing so also today, in spite of our internal problems.

Poland has been and shall continue to be among the pioneers of the struggle for peace, European detente, security and cooperation.

We uphold the proposal to hold in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament. We take active part in the UN disarmament efforts. Such is also the meaning of the appeal we have sounded from the tribune of the PUWP 9th Congress to the partners in the West for enhancing a frank dialogue in the search for possibilities to prevent cold-war threats and save the to-date achievement of detente. It would be a measurable contribution made by Europe to the edifice of universalizing the problems of detente on a world scale.

Waldheim, Genscher Talks

LD241510 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep (PAP)--Head of Poland's delegation to the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek met with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. In the course of the talks, attended by Poland's permanent representative at the UN Eugeniusz Wyzner, the two sides discussed the opportunities for tightening cooperation between Poland and the UN and topics which are the subject of debates at the present session.

Czyrek and Waldheim also exchanged views on current international situation.

Minister Czyrek (?also met with) with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The two sides discussed issues on the agenda of the present UN session. They laid particular stress on the necessity to continue and intensify the detente process in Europe and raised the issues of the CSCE, the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations.

Czyrek and Genscher discussed several problems related to further normalization and development of relations between the two countries, dwelling on the importance of a further development of economic relations.

Minister Czyrek also met with foreign ministers of Austria, Holland and India.

Participants in those talks discussed issues on the agenda of the UN session and problems which now take the focus of public opinion, especially the consolidation of world peace and security and the halting of the arms race.

Czyrek and the foreign ministers discussed matters related to a further development of cooperation and bilateral relations of their countries, including cooperation in economy and trade.

PAP VIEWS NATO MANEUVERS AS 'SHOW OF STRENGTH'

LD231046 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep (PAP)--Reporting on the start of the seventh annual NATO fall maneuvers TRYBUNA LUDU writes that for the first time in the history of NATO, two large series of maneuvers are to be held at the same time, that is "Autumn Forge-81" and "Ocean Venture-81." It is envisaged that a total of approximately 500,000 soldiers, 10,000 tanks, more than 10,000 other kinds of combat vehicles, 3,000 planes, 550 helicopters and 700 assorted vessels are taking part. This is a completely undisguised show of strength, which arouses concern on all continents and which should be viewed as an exercise of global [word indistinct].

The NATO command is achieving this level of exercises primarily as a result of a considerable intensification in activity at sea, where, as everyone knows, the United States has a strong fleet equipped with long-range missiles with thermonuclear warheads.

We Poles are alarmed above all by the concentration of maneuvers by NATO troops in the Baltic and North seas, where NATO exercises have been held in recent months. The interest of the Atlantic strategists in this direction is no coincidence.

WARSAW REPORTS ROMANIAN COVERAGE OF EVENTS

LD201050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Correspondent Tadeusz Wojciechowski reports from Bucharest]

[Text] The Romanian mass media consistently maintain great moderation as regards the situation in Poland and generally as regards Polish affairs in the international arena. During the past few weeks there has not been much mention of the above issues. It was only late yesterday evening, in the last newscast on television, and also in the Romanian central press today, that three documents were published together under the common title "The Development of the Sociopolitical Situation in Poland." They comprise the statement of the [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo, the communique of the Government of the Polish People's Republic on the situation in Poland, and the message from Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov to Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski on behalf of the top party and state authorities of the Soviet Union.

The Romanian press, radio and television have repeated the above documents as published by PAP, exactly translated and without comment.

LEADERS MEET WITH VISITING BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

Jaruzelski Meets Bozhinov

LD181920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is staying in Poland at present.

Malinowski Meets Bozhinov

AU212017 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Sep 81 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "Chairmen of the Polish-Bulgarian Commission for Economic Cooperation Meet"]

[Text] Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, met in Warsaw on 18 September.

They evaluated the implementation of the decisions of the 19th session of the Polish-Bulgarian commission, and discussed the lines and forms of further economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Above all, they discussed the development of mutual trade relations this year and in the coming years. The important subjects discussed included tighter cooperation in industrial specialization and coproduction, especially the more effective use of some of Polish industry's free production capacities, as well as the participation of Polish construction enterprises in implementing investments in Bulgaria. Polish-Bulgarian tourist traffic was also discussed.

The Polish-Bulgarian long-term trade accord for 1981-85 was initialed during the meeting.

The talks, which were attended by Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria, and by Ivan Nedev, Bulgarian ambassador to Poland, took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LIBYA'S COLONEL AL-QADHDHAFI MAKES STATE VISIT

Ceausescu at Airport

AU241220 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1154 GMT on 24 September begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Bucharest of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu have come to meet the Libyan leader and his wife. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two heads of state reportedly review the honor guard.

The announcer adds that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is accompanied by 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, general secretary of the General People's Congress [GPC]; Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam al-Turayki; Musa Abu Furaywah, GPC secretary for planning, and Bashir Judah, GPC secretary for agrarian reform and land reclamation.

The Romanian officials present at the airport and members of the diplomatic corps are introduced to the Libyan guests. After the march past of the honor guard and the military band, the live relay ends at 1210 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

Official Call

AU241843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 24, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, paid a formal call on President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Palace of the State Council.

The two heads of state exchanged views, before they started official talks. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, in keeping with the good relations of understanding and cooperation between Romania and Libya, between the two peoples.

Al-Qadhdhafi Decorated

AU241845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--A ceremony took place at the Palace of the State Council of Bucharest on September 24 when the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu awarded Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the high order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class with sash.

Handing over the high order President Nicolae Ceausescu said that it was an expression of the good relations of friendship and Solidarity between the Romanian and Libyan peoples.

Warmly thanking for the high distinction the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressed his wish to further contribute to the development of the relations of friendship existing between the two countries and peoples.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU242002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 24, in the afternoon official talks started at the Palace of the State Council between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Ion Patan, deputy prime minister, minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control, chairman of the Romanian-Libyan Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, Ioan Avram, minister of machine building, Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state at the State Planning Committee, Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, Andrei Pacurar, Romania's ambassador in Tripoli.

For Libya: 'Abd al-'Ati al-Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee [GCP] of the External Relations Bureau, 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for external relations, Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning, Bashir Judah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Land Reclamation and Land Reform, (Salem L. Matnini), secretary of the GCP for communications and maritime transport), ('Abd al-Razik Oman Shennib), genera -director for relations with Europe in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, ('Abd al-Hamid S. Zintani), secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest.

During the talks, opinions were exchanged on the evolution of the Romanian-Libyan relations of collaboration and cooperation, and analysis was made of their development prospect in various fields of activity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed with satisfaction that, in the period elapsed since the previous Romanian-Libyan summit in Benghazi in 1979, the relations between the two countries had witnessed steady development on the basis of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs. In this context, reference was made with satisfaction to the actions undertaken, in keeping with the understandings convenanted, for the expansion of economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation as well as of the commercial exchanges between the two countries, for the benefit of the development of the Romanian and Libyan economy, of the cause of peace and international understanding.

During the talk, stress was laid on the existence of broad possibilities of deepening and expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, and the domains and sectors were specified where action was to be taken for the development of the Romanian-Libyan collaboration.

In that framework President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi commissioned the relevant ministers to examine concrete ways of deepening the Romanian-Libyan collaboration and cooperation in basic economic branches, cooperation in industrial and farm production, joint building of economic units and social establishments of mutual interest included.

Both sides expressed the wish to stimulate the Romanian-Libyan cooperation in keeping with the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies in full swing with the aspirations after progress and welfare of the two peoples.

The Romanian-Libyan summit official talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Toasts Exchanged

AU242004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, gave an official dinner at the Palace of the State Council, on September 24, in honor of the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and of Mme (Safiafarkash).

The dinner was attended by Ilie Verdet, and other Romanian officials.

Participating for Libya were the Libyan officials accompanying Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on his Romanian visit.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, proposed toasts.

MONGOLIAN LEADER TSEDENBAL RECEIVES FAZEKAS

AU241857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 24 Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, received Janos Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, now in Ulaanbaatar for the fifth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Inter-Governmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration.

Salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania.

During the talk, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, characteristic of the Romanian-Mongolian relations, the sides were highly appreciative of the continuous development of the manysided collaboration between the two countries.

Constantin Mindreanu, Romania's ambassador in Ulaanbaatar was present.

The fifth session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration unfolded in Ulaanbaatar over September 21-24.

Questions were examined related to the economic and technical-scientific cooperation between the two countries, as well as to the mutual goods exchanges in the last few years. The commission set measures necessary for the conclusion of the works at the furniture and pasteboard combine, important unit in Ulaanbaatar built in cooperation with Romania and examined possibilities of cooperation, for the ensuing period, in the building of other industrial units in the Mongolian People's Republic.

During the session measures were established for the further development and deepening of technical-scientific collaboration, of cooperation in technological research and development. The commission noted that, according to the long-term commercial agreement for the current quinquennium, mutual goods exchanges would grow by 56 percent as compared to the previous five-year plan period. The current stage was analyzed of deliveries and measures were covenanted for their further smooth run.

The protocol of the session was signed by the co-chairmen of the commission, Janos Fazekas and T. Molom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN VESSELS--The two Syrian military vessels which visited the port of Constanta left Romanian waters on 15 September. During their stay in Romania, the crew members visited historical monuments and places on the Romanian Black Sea shore. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

POLITIKA REPORTS MILITARY POLICE PATROLS WARSAW

AU250938 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[Ilija Marinkovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 21 Sep--On Sunday the Polish Government held its third extraordinary session in the last 7 days, which in its own way illustrates the exceptionally difficult and dangerous situation in the country. In the capital, the military police patrols are controlling traffic at the intersections, in addition to the militiamen, and, according to unofficial reports, many state institutions are preparing for work under emergency circumstances.

It is in this sense also that it is possible to interpret the passage of the announcement on the Sunday session of the government, which says that "the state of readiness of the organs of the state authority has been appraised, and it was recommended in this connection to adapt the means to various needs and eventualities."

Ideological Differentiation Is Increasingly Stronger

A strange peace reigns in the country about which foreign observers say--who knows how many times already during the past year--that it is only "a calm before the storm." And once again, just as has been the case in similar situations in the past, it is claimed that this is "the decisive week" because it is expected that before the end of the week Solidarity will continue its congress in Gdansk, the Sejm will hold its 2-day session and the PZPR Central Committee will probably also hold its plenum.

Moreover, a wave of "meetings" has spread through Poland: Working collectives and party and trade union organizations are expressing their views on the statements by the Politburo and the government, but the conclusions and contents of the adopted resolutions are quite controversial, among other things, in their appraisals of the party's and government's responsibility for the continuation of the crisis. It seems that all of this is leading to an even deeper ideological differentiation in Polish society, and mutual accusations are only intensifying the psychosis of a total split and catastrophe.

In an open letter to some Warsaw dailies, Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, addresses the following message to the public: "We cannot abandon ourselves to madness and hatred. Anyone who tries to solve our problems with violence will be cursed for all times. And let those in the authority apparatus whose hands are itching also try to ponder the consequences of the use of force.... The catastrophe of an open conflict is no solution for us."

Advocating dialogue and compromise, Bratkowski warns the state apparatus that it can no longer rule as it has until now, that society will not renounce its aspirations to participate in administration and that there can be no effective state administration or renewal of the economy without the citizens sharing the responsibility.

However, the press and television are widely publicizing the statements supporting the Politburo and sharply condemning "the adventurism" of the Solidarity leadership. Meetings are held in military units under the slogan "Anarchy and counterrevolution will not be allowed" and some party forums also demand a drastic setting of accounts with "the antisocialist forces."

There are increasing efforts to separate the Solidarity leadership--if not the entire leadership then certainly its radical sections--from trade union members.

Mistrust of the Allies

The message of the Soviet leadership has not been answered directly, although in their statements, the Politburo and the government condemn the occurrences of anti-Sovietism though they do this in the same way as they have done it until now. The conviction prevails among the public that the Moscow message exaggerates these occurrences, and this conviction has also been expressed in some statements by Solidarity organizations.

The Solidarity national leadership plans to formulate, within the framework of a working group, its positions toward the Soviet Union as well as toward Poland's obligations within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. It is expected that that document will be submitted to the second part of the Solidarity congress, which is scheduled to begin on Friday.

However, now the allies are showing their mistrust not only toward the new trade union movement but also toward the Polish leadership's ability to solve the political problems with its own forces. In this respect they are supported by the conservative forces within the country which continue to hope that the crisis can be solved--as in the past--through cadre changes and the use of force.

This concept, which is opposed by the majority of Polish society, excludes all possibilities for agreement and compromise and jeopardizes the social and economic reforms. However, the development of events in Poland and especially the course of the first part of the Solidarity congress and its less than judiciously formulated message to the East European working people provide the Polish allies with more and more arguments for interpreting the policy of agreements as a weakness and indulgence of the leadership toward the counterrevolutionary forces.

In addition to political accusations, in this situation Poland's neighbors are increasingly also using the most dangerous weapon, the methods of economic pressures which even in small doses make the economic situation in the country increasingly intolerable. In this connection, the reductions in deliveries are being justified quite convincingly by claims that it is Poland, as a result of its chaotic economic situation, which is not fulfilling its obligations toward the allies.

MILOS MINIC DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD231720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0844 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Dubrovnik, 23 Sep (TANJUG) Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, spoke on Monday night to reserve officers and to members of executive organs of socio-political organizations of the Dubrovnik Commune on topical questions of socioeconomic relations in our country and about the current situation in international relations. Having expressed his satisfaction at being able to address the reserve officers, Minic stressed that the enemies of nonaligned Yugoslavia, both those who live in the country and those who live abroad, have stepped up their activities and therefore we must constantly strengthen and improve all-people's defense and the social self-protection system.

Recalling that we have built a strong SFRY, of which we are proud and of which the generations to come will be proud, Minic emphasized that Comrade Tito, who is no longer with us, led this struggle--as indeed he led us in the national liberation war.

"There is no honest citizen of Yugoslavia, he said, who is not proud of the fact that such a great personality, a man who ranks among the greatest personalities of world history in the past few decades, led this great revolution."

According to Minic, we lifted our country from ruins and backwardness and attained the level of a medium-developed country, with the result that every citizen has sufficient reason to look anyone in the world in the eyes with pride. However, despite that, there is no self-satisfaction among us and this is a good thing. It is also understandable that there is considerable concern because of our accumulated problems, particularly the economic (?ones).

Having drawn attention to the fact that (?later) this month the LCY Central Committee will meet to discuss how the stands and conclusions on the implementation of the stabilization policy, adopted by the Central Committee in December last year, are being implemented, Minic went on to point out a whole series of difficulties and problems which have become very serious.

Economic developments (?in our country) in recent years have brought about a situation whereby, during the last 4 months of this year, we will have many difficulties and perhaps the difficulties next year will be even bigger. There is every prospect that we will see this year out with a rate of inflation of about 34 percent. It is reckoned that prices will grow (?at the rate of) 1.1 percent per month. This is quite satisfactory and different from the rise at the beginning of the year, which was about 5 percent. This means we require a comprehensive program of stabilization, not in the form of generic principles but in the form of concrete tasks at levels ranging from basic organizations of associated labor up to the federation.

According to Minic, major changes are required in the current economic policy which means, among other things, that the LCY Central Committee will most probably note at its session that everyone must once again reexamine their plans and see how realistic they are. It transpires from published analysis that the weakest point in our economy is our trade and payments deficit, especially since the deficit is concentrated in our trade with Western countries, particularly the EEC countries from which we import most of our technology, equipment and reproduction material and from which we used credits and loans the most.

"We face the task of having to return to the system we adopted in autumn, 1979--that is, to give absolute priority to the export economy in helping it unburden itself of all expenses as much as possible, even if the banks then have less resources, less capital to relieve it of the burden of paying taxes into the budgets and contributions to various self-management communities. In addition, parallel with the export economy, according to Minic, priority will have to be given to the economy which satisfies the basic requirements [words indistinct]. He also drew attention to the fact that we spent (?too much) foreign currency and that there is foreign currency expenditure which we can shed, even on a temporary basis, in order to keep our deficit within the planned limits--that is to say $7-8 billion which is the limit laid down by top state bodies.

"We shall not be able to formulate a firm economic policy unless we impinge on some rights in general and on joint expenditures which have become some sort of acquired rights, said Minic. These rights have been acquired in the period of excessive expansion of expenditure, production and our foreign indebtedness, particularly between 1977 and 1980."

Minic went on to recall the need to revalue fixed assets, together with simultaneous regulation of normal economic rates of ammortization in order to prevent artificial formation of income which is higher than the actual income created as a result of production.

He also pointed out the weak functioning of large systems such as the electricity power generating board and the railroads. He informed those present that demands are coming from the republics and provinces to end this situation and to bring about as soon as possible a greater integration of these systems--but not, however, by going back to the old practice but rather through self-management consultations and agreement seeking. Speaking of examples of autarkic conduct and encapsulation, Minic drew attention to the formation of monopolies which ensure a privileged position for some organizations on the basis of raising prices, and shutting the market off (?from foreign competition) as a result of limiting imports to which [words indistinct].

"It often happens that republics and provinces do not manage to agree on some very important questions and this slows down the solution of these problems. This must not be tolerated. No one has the right to impose one's own interests on others or to fulfill them at the expense of someone else instead of respecting the interests of others as well and displaying readiness to come to an agreement.

If negotiations don't work then temporary measures have to be applied as envisaged by the constitution, but only in exceptional circumstances and in the spirit and letter of the constitution. If there is a greater sense of responsibility and a political will to come to an agreement by all the participants in social negotiations and self-management agreement-seeking, the problems will be resolved and the adopted policy carried out in this way, and not through temporary measures."

Minic went on to stress that we are all proud of the system of self-management, but a situation has been created in which those who were never able to live fully with self-management, those who more or less were still tied by an umbilical cord to the administrative-bureaucratic system, have become vociferous. They are trying to blame the self-management system for the difficulties we are facing.

"We must admit that during the past 8-9 years, an economic policy has been conducted at practically all levels which engendered enormous consumer appetite. We spent a great deal of money which we had not earned, and with this money we raised our standard of living to a level higher than the one which would have been obtained if we had raised it with social work. The result was that we expanded the investment front and other forms of expenditure enormously."

To put it very briefly, Minic said, we were spending more than our national income allowed, and sometimes we spent what we did not have. Looking for an answer to the question, what can we do in such a situation, Minic said--stressing that he was deliberately speaking in a simplistic manner--said the enormous trade and payments deficit must be reduced. This is difficult, primarily because we export little. We export little because of the restricting measures by EEC countries, and also because our economy works at a low productivity level and is not sufficiently competitive. In addition, we have not oriented ourselves sufficiently to exporting more into the developing countries. Our exports to these countries could be higher because a number of branches of our economy are capable of doing it. However, there is no money to credit these exports because we want to spend everything on production, and often also on noneconomic and infrastructure [projects]--investments. in some of which there is no return for 100 years, whereas they could be put off for a decade when our economy is stronger. Having stressed that this policy must cease, at least for the time being, Minic pointed out the problem of the lag in agriculture. He said:

"Speaking sincerely, we did not manage to establish and carry out the right agricultural development policy. True enough, 'the green plan' and everything we have undertaken has contributed to our mastering the technology, but we have no policy which will guarantee the stable work of agricultural production. To a large extent village holdings have remained without manpower; young people get education then leave to take up nonagricultural activity; every year new tens and even hundreds of thousands of hectares of land remain uncultivated; and despite this we have not yet formulated a policy which will find a way out of this process which is unfolding in our countryside under the effect of economic laws, in conditions of industrialization, although about 80 percent of cultivated land belongs to private village farmholdings. For this reason we have to import wheat and other agricultural produce every year instead of being big food exporters. We must change this situation as soon as possible by applying the right policy."

Speaking in favor of a resolute change in the field of the economy, Minic said all this will have to be discussed in every local community, in every collective, so that it can be explained to people that the settling of the main tasks should be given priority even at the cost of a slower rate of increase in the standard of living. Speaking about the need for denial, he said such a policy should not lead to a levelling-down. This means burdens should be distributed according to the strength of those who have to bear them.

Minic went on to speak about the battle for exports, which had been won by numerous organizations. But, he said, in general the battle has not been won, because a number of branches had failed by a wide margin. According to Minic, the causes of this were to be found in the failure of the banks, the economy and the community, to give firm support to such economic branches as shipbuilding, the timber industry and others, and thus enable them to break into the world market which their capacities, technology and cadres should have enabled them to do.

"However, our failure to win the battle this year," he said, "means we should organize a new battle which we should win next year at any cost. There is no alternative. Such a battle cannot be won by raising fresh loans. This means the task facing all our working people is to help us reduce investments, budgets and general and joint consumption to realistic levels, otherwise we shall have an even worse situation next year."

We must create the conditions which will enable us to rapidly increase exports, Minic noted, to raise income from tourism, from investments abroad, to get citizens to economize still more. The planners consider that next year we must have a plan with no deficit in the balance of payments. That is a major operation which calls for an enormous effort and forgiving up everything that one can and must do without. Expressing the conviction that our economy is, nevertheless, capable of achieving this, Minic said the prerequisite is that we all should change our behavior in the way defined at the Congress of Self-Managers. If we were to implement only these conclusions, the conclusions adopted at the Congress of Self-Managers, we should have one of the healthiest economies in Europe within a couple of years. However, there are comrades who have forgotten about the Congress of Self-Managers and about its conclusions, as well as those who do not even know what was said and adopted at that major congress. Recalling that worker-delegates had been exceptionally self-critical at the Congress of Self-Managers, and that they had pointed out a whole series of problems in production, Minic once more drew attention to the need for a change in behavior and to get everyone in the country to agree that this must be done.

Minic devoted part of his speech to the difficulties caused by the tendency of regions, republics provinces, municipalities and even composite organizations of associated labor and organizations of associated labor, to insulate themselves. Emphasizing that this was not due to any weakness of system or policy, but to carrying independence to the extreme and insulating oneself while neglecting interdependence, Minic said:

"This is why there are again demands for executives and business administrators who are good at 'coping' in the interest of others. There are serious 'holes' in the system and they help those who exploit them. In the case of some people, one has the impression they cultivate the kind of criticism which in fact amounts to a denial of all values."

Minic also spoke at length about the problem and phenomenon of privatization. He said this has to a great extent been sanctioned by municipal assemblies, executive councils, inspectorates and administrative and prosecution organs which often failed to maintain and ensure the appropriate and legal supervision. This led to the widespread attitude that one should gain as much and as quickly as possible by any available means.

"Tax-dodging, bribing individual officials, making false income returns and so fourth, and getting rich the easy way are considered by some to be almost legal", Minic said. "The bourgeois legal system does not allow this simply because if it did it would fall apart. Speaking about getting rich the easy way, I must note that only those who appropriate what belongs to others can get rich the easy way, and that is perfectly clear.

In spite of all this, we have not yet organized even the system of distribution in such a way that those who work harder are also paid more and live better. This is a field in which associated labor still has much to do to implement the socialist principle which says everyone should work according to their ability and be rewarded according to their work and their contribution to the results of the work done in associated labor."

Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also spoke about private work which, according to him, is of particular significance in tourist-development regions along the coast. Stressing that people should be enabled to live better by means of private work than they did abroad while in temporary employment there, Minic called for strict social and administrative control over everyone, stressing that no one should consider himself unfairly treated. He noted that this particularly applies to those who are honest in their work, because no control could find anything wrong with them. However, the law is applied so leniently, Minic noted, that there are many who have grown rich at society's expense, by not paying for the joint needs of the whole of society or by means of forbidden speculation. This creates an atmosphere of dissatisfaction.

In this context, Minic also spoke about questions of work and distribution, stressing that only distribution in accordance with work could encourage workers and specialists to promote organization, technology and productivity. Pointing out the appearance of leveling-down, Minic noted that in many cases the rules are written by the expert services and workers are often in a position in which all they can do is to more or less agree. Quoting statistics which show that work is better paid in administrative services in the organizations of associated labor than it is for workers in production, Minic said these relations had to change in favor of productive and creative work. In this difficult struggle, the main role should be played by the members and organizations of the League of Communists and the trade unions. After pointing out this has already been achieved in many collectives, which are achieving outstanding results, Minic recalled that rewarding according to work is a fundamental principle of our constitution.

Speaking about the criticism that many difficulties are due to the old solutions in legislation, he said there is undoubtedly some truth in that. He said: No law is sacred, and anything in a law that is found to be an obstacle must be rectified. It is our duty to do so because we are Marxists and because Comrade Tito also worked and acted in this manner. Some people destructively criticize our laws, rejecting them as a whole--including even the law on associated labour--as a conceptual error. Others criticize it from the opposite direction and see every reference to the need for individual changes in one law or another as an attempt to return to the old, to centralism, bureaucratism, and so forth. Neither one nor the other is good, and this is best proved by Comrade Kardelj, who did so much work on building and perfecting the system of socialist self-management, and on all of our most important laws, and yet was always ready without hesitation to give the initiative for changes to be made if practice showed that certain solutions had failed to yield the desired results. Rejecting petty criticism, dogmatism and fetishism, Minic expressed himself in favor of patient and thorough work in this field as well.

In conclusion, he spoke about the question of employment. He said according to statistics about 750,000 people are seeking work through employment bureaus, but among them are a large number who have farms in the countryside and wanted to leave both agriculture and the countryside. A greater problem is that, according to statistics, 40 percent of them completed their education and the great majority were members of the young generation. Among them, again, there are many whose education followed their own preferences which were not in keeping with the needs of the economy, and were consequently unable to find work. People of this kind would have to be retrained. This is a complex task but a necessary one. On the other hand, various branches of the economy are short of between 400-500,000 workers.

This shows how necessary it is to resolve this problem: On one hand there is a shortage of workers, and on the other hand a large number of people are seeking employment and have difficulty in finding it. Minic called for an effort to satisfy the demand for workers and also to ensure that there are jobs for young people. He also pointed out the possibility of restricting overtime and part-time work and similar practices. Enormous sums are spent in this way, thus limiting the young people's employment prospects.

At the end of his speech, Minic spoke about the foreign political situation, which he described as very difficult, noting that it is all the more difficult because new crises are breaking out while the old ones had not yet been resolved. This situation has caused a resumption of the arms race, especially in Europe, and an exacerbation of relations between the two superpowers. He devoted most attention in this part of his speech to the events in Poland, stressing that Polish society had undergone enormous changes which extended to every sphere of life. He underlined the well-known attitude adopted by our country and the LCY, that the Polish people, the Polish working class and the PZPR and other social forces of Poland, are capable of finding for themselves a way out of their present difficulties.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATES CRITICIZE ECONOMIC REPORT

AU241320 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] From POLITIKA EKSPRES we select the article entitled "The Government Retaking the Test," which discusses the reaction of the delegates in the SFRY assembly to the Federal Executive Council report on economic stabilization. POLITIKA EKSPRES says that the Federal Executive Council report on the implementation of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces turned into a fiasco in the discussions of the assembly committees.

The delegates were very struck by the fact that the report shows that only agreement on the most important things is lacking in republican committees, but there is not indication of who does not want to reach agreement on matters on which the life of the entire Yugoslav community depends, and why this is not being done. The aims of the proposed measures, especially their effects are also not stated.

POLITIKA EKSPRES says that this time it appears that the question of government responsibility for the implementation of the stabilization policy will be posed more sharply than in the past. It is also expected that the new report by the Federal Executive Council on the same subject will indeed be a good analysis of the state of the economy as well as the procedure by which accords among the republics and provinces are reached.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HEADS RESIGN

Assembly Discussion

AU242007 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] A joint session of all chambers of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be held in Pristina tomorrow. Delegates will discuss the resignation of Dusan Ristic as president of the Kosovo Assembly. An analysis of the implementation of the role, function and tasks of the organization and methods of work of the Kosovo Assembly and its organs will also be discussed. The agenda also includes a report on the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly from May 1978 to August this year. Personnel changes in the Kosovo Presidency, Assembly and the Executive Council are also expected.

Resignations Accepted

LD250942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina 25 Sep (TANJUG)--The Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo at today's joint session of all chambers accepted Dusan Ristic's request to be relieved of his duties as president of the Assembly. The delegates of all the chambers also accepted a request from Bahri Cruci that he be relieved of his function as president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

POLITIKA ANALYZES MISTAKES MADE IN KOSOVO

AU232003 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 81 p 6

[Miroslav Stojanovic commentary: "Where We Have Erred"]

[Excerpts] The more time passes, the more obvious it is that the counterrevolutionary developments in Kosovo that erupted so fiercely, gravely and unexpectedly were really no surprise. At least not even approximately to the extent that appeared to us at the beginning.

The last session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia has thoroughly directed our attention and deliberations toward the consequences of the past Kosovo development policy, unequivocally assessing this policy as erroneous.

If one assesses at a certain moment that something that had been built for years was built on erroneous foundations and directions, then such an assessment really carries great weight and is of far-reaching importance, particularly when the overall socioeconomic development and the foundations on which this development is based in involved. If the resulting appraisal is that the concept and policy of economic development was "one of the essential causes of the counterrevolutionary situation and the difficult economic situation in Kosovo," then it is only natural that one tries to ask himself where he has erred. One of the possible answers is: in a nonself-managing and autarkic concept and policy of the province's development in the past period.

Facing the pioneer question of every circle making feverish efforts to free itself as soon as possible from poverty and underdevelopment--whether to invest into agriculture or industry--Kosovo decided in favor of industry. Naturally, the choice was in accordance with the times in which we live. It had the characteristics of something modern and it bore the imprint of a certainty that along this road one reaches a richer life more quickly. However, the consequences of this choice have been great and, at least for the time being, grave.

In Kosovo'a hurry and convulstion, agriculture was forgotten. When one bears in mind the fact that nearly 80 percent of the population in the province live from agriculture, then it is easier to understand what this means. Failing to keep pace, agriculture has increasingly been less able to provide food and to satisfy Kosovo's greatest thirst for opening new jobs.

Facing the second dilemma--to decide for so-called "heavy" investments into basic industry and the raw material base, or for the processing industry--Kosovo decided in favor of basic industry. It has turned out tha this decision was to their own and general detriment. True, the challenge was great. Kosovo has great energy and raw material potentials. However, the activation of these potentials has called and calls for enormous investments, but it does not solve Kosovo'a burning question--unemployment. The processing industry, which provides work for many more hands and which yields a greater accumultation, has been left on the sideline.

To make the misfortune even greater, the vast investments into basic industry have not been equally distributed. Some 70 percent of resources were invested in two large combines in Trepca and Obilic. Other regions of the province were neglected.

Along with a demographic explosion, the greatest in Europe, there was also an educational explosion. The weak shoulder of Kosovo economy had to carry a great burden. The figure of 450,000 pupils and students compared with some 170,000 employed really acts as too great a contrast and leans toward drama.

The great burdens of the Kosovo economy, its full isolation and autarky and its increasingly greater need for new, somebody else's, funds in order to be able to satisfy such a a mammoth superstructure have become a fertile soil for bureaucratism which has slowly transformed itself into nationalism, or which unavoidably had to proceed toward nationalism.

How was it possible that one proceeded so stubbornly and obstinately along an erroneous road? Did one realize earlier that this road was erroneous? Obviously yes. One also felt a premonition of the consequences. Attention was drawn to these consequences in the talks with the Kosovo leaderhsip.

The warnings and conclusions of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia were obviously also not heeded. Why?

One of the answers can be found in the fact that the concentration of resources earmarked for a more rapid development of Kosovo, their administrative centralization and the bureaucratic control of these resources have had their effect. Bureaucratic tendencies in a part of the Kosovo leadership have strengthened and leader-like ambitions and appetites have increased. Political bureaucracy, together with economic technocracy, made decisions by statist methods about the manner in which the resources created by the Kosovo workers class, and those that flowed to Kosovo as an expression of the great solidarity of the working people and whole community by means of funds via the state, were allocated.

The erroneous development decisions have obviously been paid dearly for. Radical reorientation is unavoidable. What is involved is not solely a reorientation from basic industry to the processing industry, but also an essential change in the development elements. By means of state logic, methods and resources, even when incomparably more money would be available than we have, Kosovo obviously could not develop successfully. Such a road would push this province increasingly outside self-management and the Yugoslav socialist togetherness. For this reason a self-managing integration of the province's associated labor with the economy of other parts of the country is not only a salvation in the current difficulty and need, but is also the only long-term alternative for Kosovo's working people and the entire community.

SLOW ENROLLMENT AT KOSOVO STUDENT DORMITORIES

AU212029 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 81 p 12

[Text] Pristina, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--As of yesterday when the time limit for submitting applications for accomodations in the Pristina student center expired, 800 students had submitted their applications. Since the center has 4,100 beds, the time limit for submitting applications has been extended until 22 September.

The selection of candidates to be accomodated in dormitories this year will be carried out jointly by the pertinent organs of the university and communes in cooperation with the local communities in which students live.

This fact, as well as the extensive technical, organizational and cadre preparations that were carried out in the student center, will certainly contribute to a normal life and work in the student dormitories in the new school year.

MACEDONIA'S SAWP ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD250352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Skopje, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--The section of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia for foreign affairs today noted that our constructive approach, clear desire and efforts to develop relations and cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania had not been adequately met. During the discussion at the meeting chaired by Janko Todorovski, it was assessed on the basis of information by the Republican Secretariat for International Relations and the Republican Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries that despite our efforts to develop neighborly relations on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, equality, independence and noninterference, Albania's leadership constantly tries to exploit cooperation with us by inciting Albanian nationalism and irredentism among the members of the Albanian nationality in our country. The aim of such attempts is to achieve greater Albanian nationalist-irredentist aspirations and territorial pretensions toward parts of our country. The Albanian leadership publicly manifests these tendencies by openly supporting counterrevolutionary actions by the nationalist and irredentist forces in Kosovo.

The actions of the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania show that it does not respect the basic principles of international norms on which the relations and cooperation between two countries can be based and promoted. Such conduct by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in relations and cooperation with our country, as well as the unsatisfactory position of the Macedonian minority in Albania, justly cause discontent and serious concern on the part of the Macedonian people and the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Consistent with our principled commitments concerning the development of goodneighborly relations, it was said at today's meeting of the section, the SAWP of Macedonia will in future strive to encourage initiatives and activities in the republic to develop cooperation with the the neighboring country, at the same time taking into account reciprocity and mutual interests. The socialist alliance will make sure that the working people and citizens follow with greater vigilance and adequately deal with all attempts by the Albanian side to exploit our readiness and sincere desire for cooperation, and will sharply react to any interference in the internal affairs of our country.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON DRUG ADDICTION IN BELGRADE

AU241707 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 14 September on page five carries a 1,000-word article by Z. Suvakovic entitled "The Alarming Spread of a Social Ill: Death Without Records" on the spreading of narcotic drug abuse and addiction in Belgrade. Reporting that in the last 2 months alone five drug addicts have died in Belgrade from overdoses of narcotic drugs, Suvakovic says that various institutions cite different figures on the number of drug addicts in Belgrade: "the prison hospital maintains that there are at least 6,000 of them," the city Secretariat for Internal Affairs reports that 2,147 drug addicts were apprehended for offenses against the law in 1980; some psychiatrists claim that there are much fewer; and some individual persons who have devoted their entire time to the struggle against drug addiction have lists of 1,000 drug addicts each in their own files.

A conference on the social, legal and medical problems of dependence on narcotic drugs will be held in the Belgrade Sava Center 1-2 October this year, Suvakovic reports, and adds that in his report to the conference Tomislav Blagojevic, head of the service for the prevention of narcotic drug addiction of the Belgrade city Secretariat for Internal Affairs, will "present heretofore unpublished data on the illegal trade with narcotic drugs in Belgrade". According to that report, the aforementioned figure of 2,147 drug addicts apprehended in Belgrade in 1980 includes "only those persons who in any way violated the laws or came in contact with the Internal Affairs Service", but the Secretariat for Internal Affairs believes that "the number of people abusing narcotic drugs in Belgrade is higher." In 1979 and 1980 in Belgrade, 62 and 76 persons, respectively, were prosecuted for crimes connected with producing and trading in narcotic drugs and promoting their use, and in the first 6 months this year alone 56 distributors and producers of narcotic drugs were apprehended in the city, Suvakovic says, and adds in this connection that last year 32 pharmacies in the city were broken into.

According to Suvakovic, the sentences meted out to drug smugglers are mild. For instance, the organizer of a group of smugglers caught with 4.49 kilograms of heroin at Belgrade Airport last year was sentenced by the Belgrade district court to a 2-year prison term. On another occasion the same court sentenced the organizer of an opium smuggling group, which had been caught with 3.46 kilograms of opium, to a 9-month prison term. In recent years the criminals in Belgrade have oriented their activities more and more to drug smuggling because "in the Belgrade market it is not difficult to sell any kind of narcotic drugs" although more and more drug addicts now prefer opium or heroin. "Opium is delivered to the Belgrade market from Macedonia where well-known opium of good quality is produced." It can be sold in Belgrade at a price of 1,000 dinars per gram, Suvakovic says.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 20 September on page 11 carries an 800-word article by Zorana Suvakovic entitled "When Life Is No Longer Life: Under the Dictate of Drugs" reporting on and reviewing some individual cases of drug addiction and of deaths from overdoses of narcotic drugs. She reports that, according to the Institute for Sociological and Criminological Research, one out of every 10 youths in Belgrade has tried narcotic drugs, and one out of every 100 youths in the city has continued to use narcotic drugs after the first trial.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Warsaw, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--A regular session has ended here in Warsaw of the mixed Yugoslav-Polish Commission on Transport and Transport Services. The Polish and Yugoslav delegations to the session discussed the two countries' cooperation in road and railroad transport of goods and passengers and cooperation in air, inland waterways and maritime transport. The two countries' cooperation in the realization of the north-south highway project was also discussed. Poland expressed special interest in increasing road transport across Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 19 Sep 81 LD]

NUCLEAR PLANT TRIAL--Krsko, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--The trial operation at Yugoslavia's first nuclear power plant at Krsko, Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia, opened on Sept 10 by a chain reaction started in its reactor and -- experts evaluate -- has been yielding very favorable results. This means that the nuclear power plant will take the next step soon -- check and synchronize the generator with the transmission grid. Thus, first kilowatts of nuclear electric power will reach its consumers before the scheduled time. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 19 Sep 81 LD]